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大正四年十月二日

20 CENTS

FRENCH CLEAR UP POCKET ON VESLE WEST OF RHEIMS

Salient Wiped Out And
Advance Continues To
New Line

PASS ST. QUENTIN

Make Progress To East
And Take Towns To
South

CHAMPAGNE GAINS

French Improve Position
And With Americans Storm
Mount Blanc

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, October 5.—The official
communiqué issued this evening re-
ports:

The enemy has been completely
ejected from St. Quentin, the whole
of which we occupy, and also the
suburb of Isole.

Further south we advanced to-
wards Hancourt and carried May
despite the tenacious resistance of
the enemy.

North of the Vesle our advance
continues on Roucy, Guyencourt,
Bouffigneux, Villers-Franques and
Cauroy have been captured and our
lines have reached the southern out-
skirts of Comicy and Lohv. Fur-
ther south we skirt the western bank
as far as La Neuville and have
captured Courcy.

We improved our position in
Champagne southwest of Orfeuil and
gained a footing on the heights south
of Monthois.

Mount Blanc Stormed
London, October 5.—The American
official communiqué issued this evening
reports:

With the French we drove back
the enemy and took Mont Blanc and
other positions in Champagne.

Between the Moselle and the forest
of Argonne, there was artillery and
patrol activity. We took numerous
prisoners.

The American official communiqué
issued last evening reported:

A partial count of our captures
during the past week show 120 guns
of all calibers, 750 trench-mortars,
300 machine-guns, 100 heavy tank-
guns, thousands of shells and hun-
dreds of thousands of rounds of am-
munition.

Progress North Of Vesle
Paris, October 5.—The official
communiqué issued this afternoon
reports:

North of the Vesle, continuing our
advance, we captured Lohv.

In the region of La Neuville a
violent German counter-attacks was
without result.

In Champagne the fights begun
yesterday afternoon continued yes-
terday evening. We captured Chal-
lerange.

The Germans made powerful
efforts to throw us out of the woods
southeast of Orfeuil, where we pen-
etrated. Three times their assaults
were shattered against our lines. We
maintained all gains and inflicted
heavy losses on the enemy. The
number of prisoners we had taken
were still further increased during
these fights.

Our attacks were resumed at day-
break this morning.

Paris, October 5.—The official
communiqué issued this evening re-
ports:

In the region of St. Quentin vio-
lent fighting occurred in the Hinden-
burg positions between Lesdins and
Sequehart, where the enemy offered
a very strong resistance.

Further south we gained a footing
on the railway eastwards of St.
Quentin and made progress, in-
flicting heavy losses on the enemy,
breaking down the resistance of the
enemy, carried the crest of Mont

Northwest of Rheims we carried
Normey and reached the canal be-
tween Concreux and La Neu-
ville.

2,800 Prisoners In Champagne
The battle in Champagne con-
tinued with sustained violence. We
enlarged our gains in the region
north of Somme-Py. Our troops,
breaking down the resistance of the
enemy, carried the crest of Mont

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Critical Battle Of War Now Raging At Cambrai; Also Is The Most Bitter

British Victory In Struggle To Break German Fortress
Of Hindenburg Line Undoubted Though
Won At Great Sacrifice

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, October 5.—The enemy's
withdrawal yesterday from the vicin-
ity of La Bassée involves Lens and
Lille, the latter of which is also
threatened, by General Plumer's
advance on Menin. The violence of
the enemy's reaction yesterday shows
how desperate is his position and is
regarded rather as an effort to gain
time while the present line is evacu-
ated than as indicating a determination
to cling to that line.

Sir Douglas Haig's stroke indeed in
breaching the rearmost positions of
the Hindenburg Line between Cambrai
and St. Quentin seem to render a
retreat from that line inevitable. It is
described by experts as one of the
greatest feats of the war and praise
is lavished on Sir Douglas Haig's
achievements during the past two
months, not merely in capturing a
colossal total of prisoners but in
triumphing over a series of the
strongest defenses and contributing
more largely than any other Allied
army to the success of Marshal Foch's
strategy.

The correspondents describe the
fighting, especially in the Cambrai
sector, as the severest, as it is the
most critical of the whole war. Our
victory is undoubtedly but it has been
gained at great sacrifices.

Machine-Guns Every Ten Yards
Yesterday the Germans flung in
nine divisions between Cambrai and
the River Sambre, in addition to special
detachments of marksmen and
machine-guns every ten yards. Every
attack was met by a German counter-
attack. The latter was conducted in the

old style of a mass formation, which
advanced steadily into our annihilat-
ing artillery fire until it melted away,
only to be followed by fresh victims
for our guns. Hence it is not surpris-
ing that sheer weight of numbers
checked our advance at some points,
but the obstinate courage of the
Germans was matched by the heroic
determination of the British.

The armies under General Sir Henry
Horne, General Sir Julian Byng and
General Sir Henry Rawlinson, to-
gether with those commanded by General
Debeney, General Mangin and General
Berthelot, are breaching the walls of
a fortress protecting the richest net-
work of communications in this
theater of war, of which Cambrai is
the apex and the Rhine between
Cologne and Strasbourg is the base.

Simultaneously the attack of the
British and Belgian armies in the
north takes these main German com-
munications in flank while the armies
of General Gouraud and General
Fernaing in the east threaten the
Rhine-Moselle Railways.

German Critic Depressed
The military expert of the Berliner
Tageblatt, General von Ardenne,
admits the seriousness of the situation.
He describes Marshal Foch's strategy
as demoniacal, aiming not merely to
encircle the German armies in all
sectors but to break through in every
one. He says that the most dangerous
point is between the Scarpe and St.
Quentin. Even here the situation
might have been satisfactory but for
the sudden Anglo-Belgian attack on

(Continued on Page 19)

GERMAN CHANCELLOR REGARDED AS LIBERAL

Prince Max Of Baden To Have
Cabinet Including Socialists,
Is Report

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, October 4.—An official
message from Berlin confirms the
appointment of Prince Max of Baden
as Chancellor, and Herr Groeber as
Minister without portfolio. Herr Groeber is a
member of the Center Party.

London, October 5.—The report that
Prince Max of Baden will be appointed
German Chancellor is generally
accepted as correct. He has distin-
guished himself during the war by
several liberal speeches.

Other appointments mentioned are
Herr Erzberger, the leader of the Cen-
tral Party, as Director of Propaganda;
Herr Haas, of the liberal newspaper
Berliner Tageblatt, as Chief of the
Press Department, the Socialist Herr
Legien, as Minister of Labor. It is
significant that Count Brockdorff-
Franke, the German Ambassador
at Copenhagen, whom the Lokai An-
zeiger once called a defeatist, is men-
tioned as Secretary of State for For-
eign Affairs.

It is pointed out that while these
changes are made with the object of
creating the appearance of democra-
tization, the well known powerlessness
of the Reichstag remains.

It transpires that the Suffrage Com-
mittee of the Prussian Upper House,
in adopting universal direct secret
suffrage added the proviso that every
man over forty years of age was to
have two votes. The Vorwarts pro-
tests that this nullifies equal suffrage.

There is some criticism in Ger-
many of Prince Max's appointment.
It is pointed out that the fact that he
is a future ruler is inconsistent with
democratic ideals and if he fails it
will be a big blow for the reigning
houses of Germany.

According to the Vorwarts, Herr
Scheidemann, the leader of the
Majority Socialist party, will be a
Secretary of State without portfolio
while the Socialists also get several
parliamentary under-secretaryships.
The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor,
Herr Scheidemann and a deputy
belonging to the Central Party will
form the inner committee of gov-
ernment.

GERMAN PRESS OPINION ALL IN PACIFIST KEY

Radical Papers For International-
ism And Disarming, Conser-
vatives For Peace Anyway

The significance of the subjoined
message should not be overlooked. It
was sent out from Berlin and picked
up by the French Wireless Station
here, further evidence of the enter-
prise and efficiency of that station and
its director, Mr. M. Brolemann.

(French Wireless)
Station Française de Koukaza,
(Intercepted) direct from Berlin.
(Naum Station), October 5, 3 a.m.—
The newspapers express themselves,
each according to its party position.
Newspapers of the bourgeois left hope
that the program of the new govern-
ment will result in a new ordering of
Europe through a reconciliation of the
peoples.

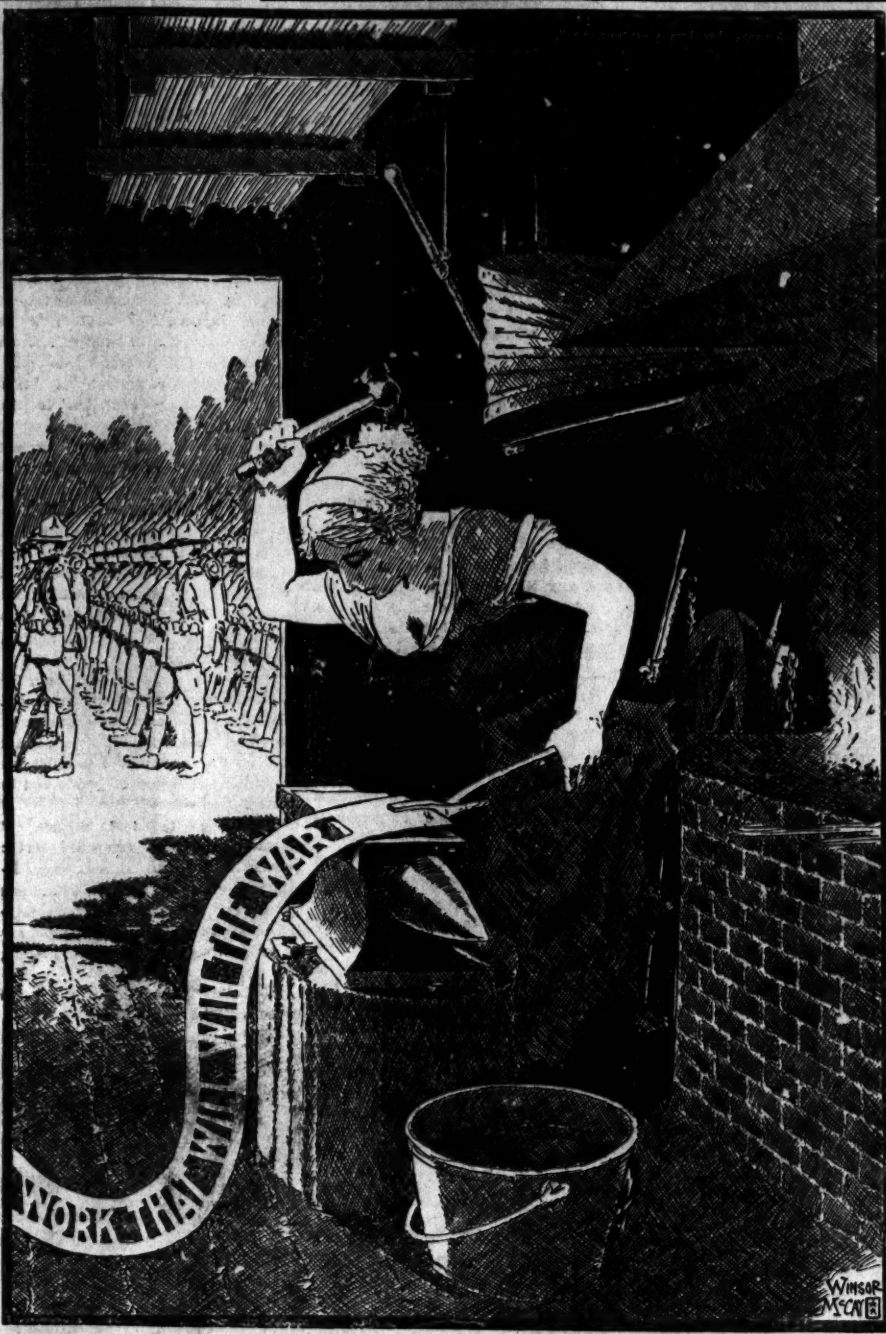
Social-democrat Vorwarts charac-
terizes the program thus: "The
new government will have the task
to give back to the world and to the
German people peace. This, to be per-
manent, must rest upon a league
of the people and make possible a
general disarmament. It should
secure political and industrial freedom
for the nations and exclude an in-
dustrial war after the conclusion of
peace. This is the general funda-
mental principle. The formulating of
it in detail cannot yet be made."

Leading articles in the social de-
mocrat papers say further: "Social
democracy must work for the purpose
that on the German side all will be
done for a rapid bringing about of per-
manent peace compatible with the
honor of the German nation and on
the other side which will give proof
to our adversaries of the sincerity of
the German people. It is the common
interest of all people to put war once
and for all out of the world. So long
as peace negotiations have not yet
begun, hostilities must be continued
and the defensive strength of the
German people developed to the highest
possible degree. We to the people
who hangs up its arms on the wall
five minutes too soon."

The Weather

Very cloudy today. The maximum
temperature yesterday was 74.6 and
the minimum 66, the figures for the
corresponding day last year being 77
and 58.4.

The Girl They Left Behind Them!



Durazzo Bombarded, Austrian Ships Sunk, Fortifications Razed

British, American And Italian
Warships Destroy Enemy Base
On Albanian Coast

(American Wireless To Reuter)
Washington, October 5.—(Received
by French Wireless Station).—A press
despatch says:
American, British and Italian war-
ships have destroyed the Austrian
naval base at Durazzo, Albania, sunk
the warships anchored there, levelled
the fortifications and destroyed the
Austrian army stores. An American
submarine chased and sank two enemy
submarines.

TURK VIZIER REACHES IMPORTANT DECISION

Belief Is Action On Peace De-
pends On German Mil-
itary Support

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, October 5.—Reuter's
agency learns from well-informed
quarters that notwithstanding various
reports there is still nothing definite
regarding Turkey's desire for peace
and it is felt that no official over-
tures will be forthcoming until
Turkey definitely knows what mil-
itary action the Central Powers will
or will not be able to take.

London, October 5.—The Milan cor-
respondent of the Daily Telegraph, in
a message dated the 1st, states that
the Grand Vizier had important con-
ferences in Sofia and reached im-
portant decisions before returning to
Constantinople.

1,800,000 YANKS OVERSEAS

(American Wireless To Reuter)
Washington, October 5.—
(Received by French Wireless
Station). The War Department
announced that 1,800,000 Ameri-
can troops are now overseas.

Liberty Loan Sales G.\$32,750 Despite Short Banking Day

Total Subscriptions For North China Now G.\$704,550,
Including Pledge Of \$100,000

Although local banks were closed
yesterday afternoon, Liberty Bond
sales totaled G.\$32,750, swelling the
grand total for North China to
G.\$704,550 at the end of the first
week of the campaign. Six subscrib-
ers purchased G.\$16,800 of the
bonds at the Russo-Asiatic Bank
yesterday morning while the Inter-
national Banking Corporation sold
bonds amounting to G.\$12,100 to 27
subscribers and the American-
Oriental Bank received G.\$2,750
from 15 buyers.

Committee headquarters were
open yesterday afternoon and com-
mitteemen reported some few sub-
scriptions which will be included in
tomorrow's totals. Further reports
from Hankow and Tientsin are also
expected tomorrow.

This afternoon, at the Palace
Hotel, the American Song Service
will hold its first program of the
year and it will be in the form of a
Liberty Loan meeting. Mr. N. T.
Johnson, American Consul-in-
charge, will preside and addresses
will be delivered by Rev. A. L.
Warnshuis and Mrs. Charles S.
Lobingier. The meeting will be held
in the large dining room on the top
floor of the hotel because of the
large attendance anticipated.

Summary:

Name of Bank	Subscri- bers	Total
International Banking Corporation	483	G.\$333,000
Hankow and Shang- hai Bank	48	75,450
American Express Co.	89	40,000
Russo-Asiatic Bank	17	31,900
Direct Drafts on U. S.		
A.	14	24,800
Banque Industrielle de Chine	35	19,650
American-Oriental Bank	80	19,550
Chartered Bank	29	15,700
Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank	8	5,800
Yokohama Specie		

Bank 3 2,300
Bank of China 3 1,400
809 G.\$469,550

Hankow 70,000
Tientsin 65,000
G.\$135,000

Pledged 100,000

North China Total G.\$704,550

Shanghai sales yesterday... G.\$32,750

Dean A. J. Walker and Mr. E.
P. Graham-Barrow, four minute
speakers, addressed audiences last
night, Dean Walker talking at the
Asor House, Palace Hotel and
Carlton Cafe during the dinner
hour and Mr. Graham-Barrow
speaking at the Olympic, Victoria
and Apollo theaters and later at the
Carlton.

Great enthusiasm was brought out
by these talks at all places, parti-
cularly at the Asor and the Carl-
ton, where there were the usual big
Saturday night crowds.

Campaigns in Manila and Japan
have been unusually successful.
The drive in the Philippines was
started in Manila Sept. 27, with
a monster rally presided over by
Mr. M. L. Stewart, head of the
Shanghai Life Insurance Company
in the Philippines, at which Gov-
ernor-General Harrison, Senate Pres-
ident Manuel Quezon and other
representative men spoke. Follow-
ing a charge by a detachment of
United States Marines from Cavite,
subscriptions were called for and
the responses totaled G.\$3,500,000
in less than an hour. The Filipino
community, the Chinese community
and the Philippine National Bank
each pledged G.\$500,000 and Arch-
bishop O'Dougherty bought G.\$285,-
000 worth of bonds for the Catho-
lic Church in the Philippines.
G.\$30,000 worth of bonds were
purchased in Yokohama on the
first day of the campaign. Drives
are in progress in Tokio, Kobe and
Seoul.

BRITISH ATTACK BREAKS THROUGH LE CATELET LINE

Pierce Front Of Eight Miles
Between Cambrai And
St. Quentin

WIN TWO MILES

German Retr-at On Lens-
Armentieres Sector Is Five
Miles Deep

SALIENT CUT OUT

Rich Mining Center Of
Bethune Is Restored To
The Allies

The Battle In Brief

After a week's effort the British
have broken through in the
Le Catelet sector, half way be-
tween Cambrai and St. Quentin
in the Hindenburg Line. They
took Le Catelet, Gony, Sequehart
and Hamcourt and several thou-
sand prisoners. Around Cambrai
itself the fighting has temporarily
quieted somewhat.

The retreat on the Arment-
ieres-Lens front the German
retraced is five miles deep and still
proceeding. A large part of the
salient has been wiped out.

West of Rheims the French
are advancing north of the Vesle
and have reached a straight line.
Additional towns have been
captured. In the Champagne the
French and Americans have
taken Mount Blanc and numer-
ous prisoners.

(French Wireless)

Lyons, direct, October 4.—General
Gouraud's army gained an impor-
tant success on Friday. They now
hold the line of the high plateau,
the capture of which gives them a
view over the Moronvillers Massif
already outflanked on the northeast.

On their right, the French troops
have captured Challerange, which is
at the junction of the railways of
Troyes to Hirson and of Bezancon to
Apremont. Deprived of these
two railways, which supply his front
from Verdun to Rheims, the enemy
has no other lines of communica-
tion than those far in the rear.

Challerange is, on the other hand,
at the very entrance of the defile of
Grand Pre and the advance of Gen-
eral Gouraud's army in this direc-
tion will put it into communication
with the Americans who are on the
other side of the Argonne. North-
west of Rheims French troops have
completed the throwing back of the
Germans from the Vesle to the Aisne
and they occupy all the bend be-
tween the Aisne and the Canal. To
the north of St. Quentin, General
Debeney's army launched a violent
attack against the Hindenburg Line
from Rouvry to Sequehart and car-
ried their line to the railway on the
east of the Somme in spite of the
resistance of the enemy.

British Success At Le Catelet

At the same time the British under
General Rawlinson conducted the
assault with complete success from
Sequehart to Le Catelet. They have
crossed the Scheldt at Le Catelet and
Gony and these two towns have
fallen into their hands. The British
advanced more than three kilo-
meters on a front of fifteen kilo-
meters.

In the north the German retreat
began on Wednesday between the Lys
and the Scarpe to the west of the
Hine Douai-Lille continued on Thurs-
day under the pressure of the British
who entered Lens and Armentieres.

The German recoil reaches nearly
six kilometers in depth on a front of
35 kilometers and appears to be still
developing. The reconquered ter-
ritory is of the more value as here
it consists of an industrial country of
the first order and the rich mining

center of Belhune is thus completely liberated.

COUNTER-ATTACK BEATEN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, October 2.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening:

The enemy attacked in strength this morning northeastward of St. Quentin with fresh troops and succeeded in pressing us back from Sequehart, where we stopped him. There was local fighting northward of Crevecoeur and westward of Cambrai without material change in the situation.

The Canadians, as the result of their operations yesterday and during the night time in the neighborhood of Cambrai, captured the suburbs of Neuville-St. Remy and the ground westward of Ramillies.

Early this morning the enemy commenced to withdraw on a wide front southward and northward of the La Bassée Canal. We are following him up closely and have taken prisoners.

Retirement On Lys

London, October 3.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's report this morning continues:

On the front of the German retirement we have already reached the general line Cite St. Auguste, Douvrin, east of La Bassée, east of Aubers, west of Bois Grenier and our advance continues.

Yesterday evening we repulsed an attack northward of Cambrai, taking prisoners.

We renewed our attacks northward of St. Quentin this morning.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters reports:

I hear that today's attack by the 4th army is progressing well. It is reported that we have taken Sequehart, Ramcourt, Gouy and Le Catelet, and several thousand prisoners.

Whether we shall gain Auberselles Ridge, which is the key to Lille, without severe fighting, remains to be seen.

Attack On Eight-Mile Front

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening:

At dawn British infantry and tanks attacked on a front of eight miles from Sequehart to the canal northward of Bony. The attack was successful at all points.

On the right of the attack, the English and Scottish troops of the 32nd Division retook Sequehart, taking prisoners, and later beat off a counter-attack with loss to the enemy.

In the center the English stormed Ramcourt and Wancourt, taking several hundreds of prisoners, while the 2nd Australian Division broke through the Fosseme-Beaurevoir Line west and southwest of Beaurevoir. Rushing forward, the troops of these two divisions, accompanied by tanks, reached the western outskirts of Montbrehain and secured the high ground southward and southwestward of Beaurevoir.

On the left of the attack English and Irish troops forced the passages of the Scheldt Canal at Gouy and Le Catelet, capturing both villages and the high ground eastward. The enemy counter-attacked strongly in this locality in the afternoon and heavy fighting continues.

Many Prisoners Taken

We took a large number of prisoners in these successful operations.

On the remainder of the St. Quentin-Cambrai battlefield there were only patrol encounters, in which we secured prisoners.

In the area of the enemy withdrawal northward of the Scarpe we made steady progress all day long, maintaining a constant pressure on the German rearwards. Lens has been cleared of the enemy and our advanced detachments have reached the general line Avion, Vindin-le-Viel, Hantay, Wicres and Herlies and are eastward of Bois Grenier.

We have occupied Armentieres.

Aviation.—We dropped 43 tons of bombs on selected targets.

A concentrated attack made on the railway junction at Aulnoy blew up an ammunition train and set fire to the rolling stock. Photographs show that great damage was done and much disorganisation exists at this center of enemy communication.

We heavily bombed Lille and Valenciennes stations and many targets in the battle area.

We destroyed fifteen hostile machines and drove down five out of control. We also compelled another to land in our lines. We shot down nine balloons in flames. Eight British machines are missing.

One machine which was reported missing on the 2nd has now returned.

Flying during the night was almost impossible but before dawn a squadron dropped a ton of bombs. All the machines returned.

Attack North Of Roulers
A Belgian official communique reports this evening:

The Franco-Belgian forces today

attacked the strong positions held by the enemy eastwards of Staden. Breaking down the resistance of the enemy, our troops advanced our line two kilometers and reached the outskirts of Hoogdele and also the Hoogdele-Roulers road. A violent enemy counter-attack westwards of Roulers was smashed up before reaching our lines.

During the fighting yesterday a Belgian armored-car daringly crossed the German lines and entered Roulers despite the heavy enemy fire from all sides. The car subsequently returned through the German positions and reached our lines. Over 5,000 Prisoners Taken

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters reports this evening:

Satisfactory progress was achieved on the St. Quentin-Cambrai front today, despite having to fight for every yard of ground, while in Flanders we are speeding the withdrawal of the enemy.

We are fighting at Mont Brehain, northeast of Sequehart, and our patrols have reached Beaurevoir, hence our troops have apparently created a gap and are now driving in to widen it. Success in this connection should be followed by most interesting developments.

By midday over 3,000 prisoners had been counted.

The defensive strength of the positions we have stormed is extraordinary and the Germans must be most apprehensive for, if they are unable to hold the British under enormously favorable conditions, how can they hope to stay the flood of khaki when it flows over into the open.

One has almost lost the capacity for being surprised in these stirring times, otherwise the report of our men going through Lens would stir the emotions.

On the Belgian front some progress has been made in the region of Roulers.

The weather is gloriously fine and our airmen are having a great time.

Underground Cavern Captured

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters this evening, describing the wonderful exploit of the 46th Midland Division on the 29th, which enabled us to enter the main Hindenburg system in the most formidable part, says that the front of attack was 3,000 yards and embraced Le Hancourt, Bellenglise, Magny-la-Posse and the strongly fortified Talana Hill. Our jumping off line was 2,000 yards from the St. Quentin Canal, the arrangements for crossing which had been rehearsed the day before in the Somme. On reaching the western bank of the canal men with life-belts swam across while others swung life-lines across to enable the men who could not swim to cross. By 10 o'clock the whole force had gained the eastern bank.

A considerable concentration of guns in a ravine towards Le Hancourt was rushed, many of the teams bolting while others were bayoneted or shot.

A corporal of the sappers performed the gallant feat of advancing alone to a bridge across the road which was mined and cutting the wire leads.

The first waves of infantry which swam across the canal charged the enemy through Bellenglise and came to the mouth of a long tunnel sheltering a large body of the enemy waiting to counter-attack. Grenades were thrown into the entrance but brought no result, so a strong party with Lewis guns were despatched to hold the farther end. A captured howitzer was then drawn up to the mouth of the tunnel and a high explosive shell fired into the darkness of the cavern. Above the uproar rose the screams of panic-stricken men, a dense mass of which streamed from the farther end. There was no need to demand their surrender. Over a thousand Germans were taken prisoners from this Bellenglise cavern.

One Division Captures 4,200

When the 46th Division paused

Shanghai Chairman For Liberty Loan Drive



Mr. A. B. Rosenfeld

Among those to whom credit will be due when Shanghai adds its million-dollars' worth of silver bullets to send the Kaiser Berlinward, none will be deserving of more than Mr. A. B. Rosenfeld. He has enlisted in the service of the United States government for the period of the Fourth Liberty Loan drive. At nine o'clock every morning he will be found at the Liberty Loan headquarters on Nanking Road. At five o'clock he will still be found there, and any time between those hours. He has forgotten everything else. Mr. Rosenfeld is chairman of the Shanghai Committee.

on their final objectives they had taken 4,200 prisoners, forty guns and over a thousand machine-guns while breaking deep into the Siegfried Line—all at a cost of less than one-fifth of the number of prisoners taken.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters today, after mentioning the tremendous counter-attacks delivered by the Germans north and south of Cambrai yesterday afternoon, asks how the steadily thinning enemy forces stand the terrific pace and the losses he is making heavily on other fronts to stay our progress towards Cambrai, which savors of giving a hostage to disaster. But perhaps, from the strategic point of view, the most important point is the British front north of Lens, where the enemy is withdrawing.

Professor Robertson To Lecture On Russia

Y.M.C.A. Man Will Talk At Meeting Under Auspices Of British Organisations Wednesday

Allied nationals are offered an opportunity to increase their knowledge of Russia and to gain an insight into the present situation in Siberia at a lecture to be given by Professor C. H. Robertson at the Astor House ballroom Wednesday afternoon under the combined auspices of the British Red Cross Society, Patriotic League of Britons Overseas and British Women's Work Association.

Professor Robertson has been in Y.M.C.A. work with Czech-Slovak troops and has traveled all over Russia and Siberia. He will lecture on "Experiences in Russia and Present Day Conditions in Siberia."

BRITISH GUNBOAT SUNK

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 3.—The Admiralty announces that a torpedo-gunboat on September 30 was sunk after a collision with a merchantman. One officer and fifty-two men are missing.

Nantao Police Chief Puts Ban On Smokes For Chinese Youth

Proclamation Dooes Cigarette Habit For Boys In The Native City

Hail to the Lucy Page Gorton of the East!

The Chief of the Nantao Police, savior of the frog, patron protector of the lowly cat, has come out against the insidious cigarette as affected by those of tender years, and thus clinches his right to a seat among the most progressive police chiefs in the Far East. Henceforth any minor caught dragging away at a "tag" within the confines of the Native City will find himself strictly up against the pricks and other uncomfortable circumstances of the law, according to a proclamation issued yesterday.

When the Chief issued his famous order against the promiscuous slaying of the insect-destroying frog and followed it up with the order making pussy immune from the hide-hunting urchin he polled the unanimous vote of the animal kingdom. And now he receives the commendation of Nantao parents and those grown-ups who attribute the shortcomings of their maturity to early addiction to the paper smoke.

The proclamation issued against cigarette smoking by young boys in the Native City is issued jointly by the Nantao Chief of Police, Mr. Hau Kuo-liang, the Shanghai Taoyin, Mr. Wang Kung-ling, and the City Magistrate, Mr. Ehen Ming-chang. It was made as the result of instructions received by the local authorities from the Ministry of the Interior, Peking. The order reads:

"The whole country has been indulging in cigarette smoking recently. The habit has even been acquired by the young boys. Should we refrain from putting a stop to this habit, we are afraid the flower of youth will be wasted."

"According to test reports of scientists tobacco contains certain poisonous matters. It not only irritates the nervous system, but roasts the lungs. Many forms of consumption and nervous indispositions are originated from this habit of smoking tobacco."

"Especially poisonous are the leaves used for cigarettes. While the health of the strong can not be improved though

ITALIAN PUSH IN ALBANIA MAKES FAST PROGRESS

Right Wing Occupies and Passes Beyond Berat And Continues Pursuit

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, October 3.—(By wireless)

An Italian official communique reports:

In Albania we began on the 1st an energetic advance between the sea and the Osum. We occupied the Pleri

Line of the Semend, from Semend to Metali Bridge, and also the heights between Janina, Elwalica and Shkon, on the left of the Osum. We are approaching Berat. The enemy, in his retreat, is setting fire to his depots. We have captured prisoners and much material.

Rome, October 3.—A semi-official communique reports:

The Italian right wing, continuing its advance on both banks of the Osum, occupied and passed beyond Berat. We continue our pursuit.

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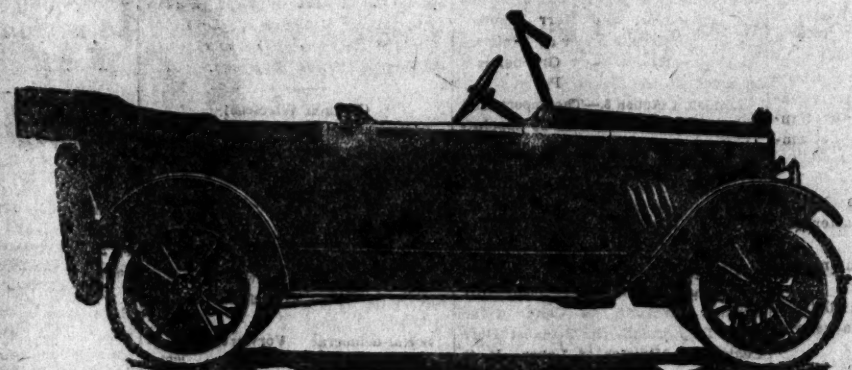
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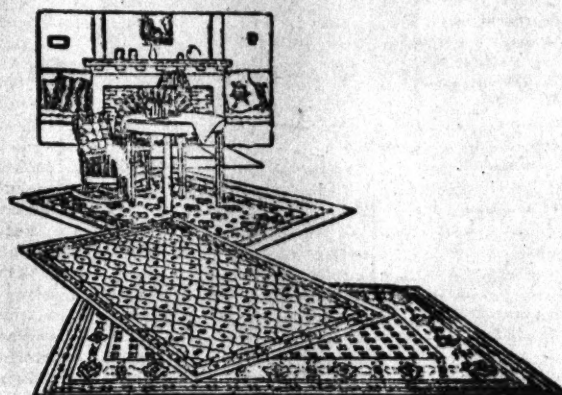
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Best Of Mettle

EYES OF WORLD UPON THEM

High Officers Were Eager To
See What Selectives Would
Do In A Test

By Edwin L. James
(New York Times)

With the American Army in France, August 23.—That division of the American Army known as the New York Division, and sometimes as the Metropolitan Division, has made good. This division trained at Camp Upton, Yaphank, its numerical appellation the censor does not permit me to give, although it is well known in New York, and by this time also in Germany.

It is the first of the divisions of its kind to get into a real battle, and it has justified the faith that America has placed in her great military experiment. The Metropolitan Division's record in its first taste of war was eagerly watched by the leaders of our army because it represented that test.

This division, when it reached France, went into training with the British. Later it was moved to the American sector near Lunerville, and recently has done that which showed that its training was to good effect.

The "Melting Pot" Division

No division in the American Army better illustrates the fact that all the world fights the Hun, for it is made up of men from Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn, Long Island, and Westchester County, and in it about every race is represented and almost every known creed has its adherents. Rich and poor, Jew and Gentile, high and low, all fight side by side. Truly those who love to call New York the "melting pot" would call this the "Melting Pot Division."

When this division first took its place in the line the eyes of the world were on it, for the result of the war and the future of civilization hang on what this division and those like it are to do to the Germans. Our higher officers were most eager to see what these new soldiers would do. How would they take the first withering fire of German machine-guns? What would be their behavior when they caught hell in their first real barrage? What would be their conduct face to face, man to man, with the Germans on the field of battle? These questions have all been answered.

Met The Task Gamely

They did what they were expected to do, and that means that they did well. They fought with bravery and calm that showed a power and will equal to taking the war into Germany, a task which will be laid upon the American Army next Spring. The officers of this division report enthusiastically upon the behavior of their men. There are no poor men, no rich men, no prominent men, no unimportant men in this division. They are all American soldiers now. The bootblack from Park Row bunks with a "buddy" who used to live on Riverside Drive, and each is proud of his pal.

One interesting thing is told by the officers of this division. Perhaps the best disciplined of all their men, those who aid the most in effecting disciplinary organization are men who, back in Manhattan, used to be gangsters. Former members of the Gopher Gang and the gashouse aggregation are second to none in the fierceness of their fighting when hand to hand with the Hun, and yet back of the front line they are the most amenable to discipline and the strongest supporters of military rules. The officers say that whenever any trouble starts the ex-gangsters can be depended upon to preserve order.

Regard It As A Personal War

The men of this division all seem to regard the war as a sort of personal affair between themselves and the Germans, and they all talk of how many boches they expect to get. They mean every word of it, too. All the stories of what a terrible fellow the Hun is have not gotten under their skin at all, and they have perfect confidence that man for man they can lick any soldier that Hindenburg commands.

They are full of sympathy for the brave French civilians, and the sight of the ravaged French villages invariably awakens in them the strong belief that the Germans will not be sufficiently punished until a certain number of villages beyond the Rhine have been put in the same

condition that the invader has left so many beautiful villages in France. The censor's rules prevent giving the full story of the achievements of this division, but suffice it to say that it has shown what other divisions of its kind will do. It has shown that the American Army is going to make good with a vengeance, and it might not be a bad guess to say that the Metropolitan Division will be one of the first to cross the Rhine.

Y.M.C.A. JUNIORS DISCUSS SOCIAL SERVICE WORK

Speakers Tell Of Accomplishments At Reunion Of Social Service Workers

A meeting of far reaching importance was held in the Junior Division of the local Y.M.C.A. last Thursday evening when fifty-four boys and twelve adults met in a social service worker's reunion. They had supper together then listened to an address on "China's Need for Social Service" by Mr. D. Z. T. Yul, General Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. in China, who said that social service was one of the methods suggested by thinking men for the solution of China's problems. He said that the dense ignorance of China's vast population made it very difficult for new ideas to be known, understood and accepted and that great numbers of young people who have some education could render a great service to their country if they would only tell the common people the things they know. In order to do this, he said, people should be possessed of the spirit of social service and the only way to get such a spirit is to begin as these boys were beginning, while they were young and acquiring it by practical experience.

After Mr. Yul's address four of the boys who have been very active for four years in the program of social service of the junior division spoke of their experiences. The first, Kao Z. Yak told of teaching in the reformatory and related how the fact that he represented Christian ideas and a clean life to those boys made him improve his own conduct. Zung Kyul-nyien told of his service in the Poor Boys' School, beginning four years ago with a dozen boys and now teaching 140, assisted by volunteer workers. He was very enthusiastic and told of his efforts to get each student in the school to help others in return for the help received.

Zung Nyoe-hung spoke of his services in teaching poor boys to read and write Chinese characters. He said that no one in China should be so busy that he could not give some time every week to helping those less fortunate than himself, thus serving his country in a very real way. Walter Yip, an old Y.M.C.A. student now in the Shanghai Baptist College, told how he was able, with a friend, to go to Sungkiang at the invitation of the Mission there and for several days teach crowds of boys who had never learned to play the games that boys all over the world are playing.

The last speaker was Mr. J. C. Clark the secretary of the junior division. He told of the 100,000 American boys who last year earned and gave \$310,000 each to the Y.M.C.A. war fund, then explained the plan that is being used to enroll 1,000,000 boys who will earn and give from \$5.00 to \$25.00 each to furnish Y.M.C.A. privileges for the soldiers in France. \$5.00 will provide such privileges for one soldier or sailor for three months. This effort by the boys in America is a part of the \$100,000,000 Y.M.C.A. drive that is now in progress in the States.

The chairman of the meeting, Mr. Doong Sing-mung, then called for election of officers for the Shanghai Junior Social Service Club and Kao Z. Yak was elected chairman, Zung Kyul-nyien vice-president, Yu Tung-mok recording secretary and Hu Tsh-khang treasurer.

The club will try to stir up increased interest in social service work among the students of Shanghai and other cities where there are branches of the Y.M.C.A.

The junior division of the Y.M.C.A. will run special cars on the S.N.R. for groups of boy members going to spend the day in Quinsan and Soochow on October 15.

PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN

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Head Of Chinese Chamber Endorses Inter-Allied Body

Mr. Chu Pao-san Supports Plan For Union Against
Germany's After War Commercial Invasion

A hearty endorsement of the principles and purpose of an Inter-Allied Chamber of Commerce, as proposed by the American Association of China and the American Chamber of Commerce here to combat German and Austrian trade aggression after the war, is given by Mr. Chu Pao-san, Chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, in a statement given to THE CHINA PRESS. The suggestion of such an Allied trade body was broached at a recent banquet tendered the Chinese Chamber by the American Association and Chamber and the idea originated with a prominent local British banker who has Allied post-war interests at heart.

"It must have been apparent to every observer of world events that the Great European War is the crowning event in the history of the twentieth century and that its effects will have a most far reaching and lasting effect on the human race," said Mr. Chu. "After the termination of this contest of might against right and militarism against freedom a keen struggle will begin in commerce and trade of the world and every country would do well to turn her thoughts to the subject of being prepared for the competition."

"The United States paused long before joining the war and took her time in deliberating on the advisability of the course; she studied the situation, weighed the rights and wrongs and finally made up her mind and her entry in the war has struck a mighty blow at Germany and contributed no little to hasten the end and collapse of militarism. China followed in the footsteps of the United States in declaring war, having been influenced in coming to a resolution by the action of her friendly and senior Republic."

"The American residents at this port are alive to the necessity of closer friendly and commercial relations between America, China and other Allied countries and suggest the formation of an Inter-Allied Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai to further the interests of the Allied peoples and meet the exigencies of the situation after the war. This proposal has the entire endorsement of the Chinese commercial community who are awakening to the demands of the times that China should take a place among the nations of the world."

"The Chinese welcome the idea as it will be a grand opportunity for Chinese merchant to meet his confreres of other countries in forming an organization to confer on measures for the furtherance of business interests of

the Allies. Germany has by her selfish ambition and cruel militarism set the civilized world against her and it is only natural that the countries who are sacrificing lives and wealth to put her down should consult together on means and ways to keep her people from securing too much trade and, perhaps, soon again to become a menace to the world."

"The Chinese Chamber believes that Shanghai is peculiarly fitted to be the center at which such a United Chamber of Commerce may be formed as it is an international port with practically an Inter-Allied government. It might be formed at New York, but there is little doubt that the east will be the principal arena of world commerce and attention after the war and that, as time goes on, China will rise in importance in her relation to foreign commerce. Shanghai being the outlet for north, central and western China, is the key to the country and already a scheme is being propounded and discussed to develop her harbor and make her one of the leading ports of the world, comparable to London or New York."

"The Chinese Chamber heartily supports the proposal to organize this Inter-Allied Chamber of Commerce," Mr. Chu Pao-san concluded, "and has proffered to place their large auditorium in the Chamber building for the first meeting of the Inter-Allied Chamber."

Another Shanghai Man Gives Life For Cause

Lieut. Gordon P. Riach, Formerly Of Yangtze Life Insurance, Killed In Action

News of the death at the front of another Shanghai boy reached Shanghai yesterday when Mr. W. S. Jackson, of the Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd., received word that Mr. Gordon P. Riach was killed in action on September 24.

Mr. Riach was on the London staff of the "Yangtze" and came out to join the head office in Shanghai in 1912, leaving to join the British forces in May, 1916. He was a Lieutenant in the Gordon Highlanders when he was killed. He was a member of the Shanghai Club and of the Light Horse, S. V. C., and was 29 years of age, having been born in Shanghai in 1889. He was the son of the late Mr. John Riach of Messrs. Boyd and Co. and his mother is still living in England.

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TESTS FOR CHILDREN GIVEN IN LECTURE

Mr. Anderson Talks In Soochow On Ways To Tell Progress In Schools

China Press Correspondence
Soochow, October 3.—The regular monthly meeting of the Soochow Missionary Association, the first after the Summer holidays, was held this afternoon at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Britton. The date of the meeting coincided with the 30th wedding anniversary and the whole community joined in extending their congratulations to the happy couple.

The paper of the occasion was presented by Mr. Elam Anderson of Shanghai, on the subject of Intellectual Measurements for school children. He discussed in a most interesting and instructive way the methods that are being used in the west to try out accurately the results of instruction in our schools, and suggested that such work might be of great value here in China in all phases of our work. He held that it was possible to measure intelligently what were the accomplishments of the teachers and students and to correct many defects in our work and save time and energy. Some of the experiments which he has under use now in testing the ability of his English classes were given and will prove of help to other teachers of this subject.

The Association registered its disapproval of the effort to begin again the traffic in opium and appointed a committee to take up the matter and do what it could to get the matter before the proper authorities. Soochow has always been active in its participation in the fight against opium and will do its best now to prevent the sale of this fearful drug again.

Dr. W. H. Park and family have returned from furlough in America and were welcomed back to the city by their hosts of friends here.

School work has opened up unusually well this fall in many of the schools. Soochow University has had a splendid opening, the largest number ever registered in the first few days. The attendance of the college classes is increased nearly 75 percent. This year greater attention is also being given to physical education than heretofore. Care is being taken to see that every man is getting regular exercise under supervision, and only those who can pass certain prescribed tests are allowed to choose what this exercise will be; those who fail in the prescribed tests are given required exercises until they are able to pass the tests and get into the other classes.

BISHOP WELCH INSPECTS WORK AT NANCHANG

Pays Visit To Methodist Centers And Gives Talk On Allies' Cause

China Press Correspondence
Nanchang, September 29.—Bishop Herbert Welch of the Methodist Episcopal Church arrived in Nanchang yesterday accompanied by Mrs. Welch and their daughter. After an inspection of the Methodist work here the bishop gave a number of patriotic addresses dealing with the war aims of the Allies and the reasons why America was in the conflict. A feature of one lecture was a series of beautifully colored stereoscopic slides showing the immense power and wealth of the United States. An enthusiastic response was elicited from an audience of several hundred students when the speaker expressed the hope that China and America would more closely co-operate in winning the war for democracy.

Dr. Ida Kahn, who has recently returned from Tientsin to re-open the Woman's and Children's Hospital, entertained Bishop Welch and his family at a banquet in her home last evening.

Dr. Welch leaves tomorrow for Kluksburg where he will hold the Kiangsi Conference of the Methodist Church. From Kluksburg he goes to West China.

From The Chinese Press

Open corruption marks the coming election for the Vice-President, according to the Chinese press. Following disagreement on the price per vote, seventy Parliamentarians obtained their leave of absence and left the Capital in order to cause the postponement of the election for the lack of a quorum.

President-Elect Hsu Shih-chang circulated the provinces with a telegram Friday, asking their high officials not to come up to Peking to participate in the Presidential inauguration.

General Chang Ju-yuan, the Acting Tuchen of Shantung, reports that local bandits had trapped the entire military forces under Major Wu Ju-chang at Wenhsien, Shantung.

C. C. C. Joins In Fight On Opium Traffic

China Continuation Committee Passes Resolutions Urging Campaign Against Deal

The China Continuation Committee has joined in the fight against the reopening of the opium traffic in China as a result of the government's purchase of the opium stocks from the Opium Combine and resale to the Opium Syndicate. The executive committee of the larger committee has passed the following resolutions:

The Executive Committee of the China Continuation Committee, having heard with grave concern that an arrangement has recently been made between certain opium merchants and government officials by which a large amount of opium is about to be placed on the market, and having also reliable information that poppy is being cultivated in the provinces of Shensi, Szechuen, Yunnan, Kweichow, and it is believed also elsewhere, resolves:

1. That the attention of the Chinese churches be called to the great danger of widespread opium smoking that again threatens the land, and urging (a) that the matter be brought before the Christian congregations for prayer, consultation and exhortation; (b) that wherever possible the Christian leaders arrange for anti-opium demonstrations or mass meetings; (c) that Christian scholars by letters or articles in the local press do their utmost to lead public opinion in this matter.

2. That the Chinese government be approached in a memorial setting forth the disastrous effects of the opium habit in the past, the strenuous effort made by the nation in recent years to free itself from the evil, and urging that immediate steps be taken to prevent the threatened recrudescence.

Also that the British and American governments, which we are informed have already made representations in the matter to the Chinese government, be urged to give all assistance in their power to strengthen the hands of the Chinese government in dealing with the opium evil.

3. That the fullest possible information be sought as to the nature of the recent opium deal and also as to poppy cultivation in China and the recrudescence of the opium habit.

4. That a sub-committee of three members be appointed, one Chinese, one American, one British whose duty it shall be to carry out the above resolutions and also to serve as a look out committee to gather information and make report at the next meeting of the China Continuation Committee.

The Rt. Rev. Logan H. Root, D.D., Rev. C. Y. Cheng, D.D. and Rev. C. G. Sparham were appointed as the committee mentioned in the above resolutions.

TO GROW CHINA COTTON ON FARMS OF AMERICA

Seeds Will Be Sent To U. S. And Department Of Agriculture Will Investigate

The possibility of growing Chinese cotton in the United States will be fully investigated by the United States Department of Agriculture upon the return to Washington Dr. Walter B. Swingle, special agent of the Department in the Far East to Washington.

Dr. Swingle left for Peking yesterday enroute to Japan where he will stay a month before returning to Washington.

He believes that China cotton will be marketable in America because of its adaptability to certain manufacturing purposes. China cotton, because of its crinkly character, is better for batting than American cotton.

Dr. Swingle anticipates heavy profits for American farmers growing the Chinese variety because of the short-time investment.

Chinese and American cotton will not hybridize and there is no danger of contamination of the American cotton by the Chinese variety.

Dr. Swingle cites the experience of growing Egyptian cotton in the Salt River valley, Arizona, where the first bale was planted eight years ago. Egyptian cotton is now the principal crop of the area and the accruing profits have been enormous. The 1918 crop will bring \$1.00 an acre to farmers. Chinese cotton offers a similar possibility to American farmers, Dr. Swingle believes, and arrangements have been made to make shipments of seeds to the States this year.

American cotton has been very successful here. At the Yangtze-poo experiment station of Mr. H. Y. Moh a field of American cotton is in full bloom and has been such a success that Mr. Moh has acceded to requests from Shanghai farmers for American seed. The American cotton is of better quality than the variety grown here and because the two varieties will not cross the future of America cotton in China is assured.

Dr. Swingle inspected the Moh station and will co-operate with the local manufacturer in promoting the growth of American cotton in China. The U. S. Department of Agriculture will send seeds of varieties to Shanghai and if successful the cotton will be grown in various parts of China.

SITUATION IN HUNAN MATTER OF GUESSES

Only Thing Certain Is That Lawlessness In Province Is Unparalleled

China Press Correspondence

Shangtan, Hunan, September 28.—What about the situation in Hunan? That is a question frequently asked, and yet no one is in possession of an answer that is entirely satisfactory. It is quite likely that nothing in the nature of a clash of arms may take place; it is equally probable that circumstances may eventuate in such a way that fighting becomes necessary. For some months the lines have been drawn and neither side has ventured to advance.

Some months ago, shortly after the southerners retreated from Yochow and Changsha, General Wu Pei-fu established himself at Hengchow, and has since persistently refused to fight, unless attacked. Two things are known. One is that he desires peace with the south, and the other is that he is not on good terms with Chang Ching-yao, the present Military Governor. It is currently reported that there has been considerable intercommunication between General Wu's force and those of the south, and that the soldiers themselves understand that an indefinite truce prevails.

More than once rumor has had it that the Governor finds his chair uncomfortable, especially as Wu Pei-fu holds views contrary to his own, and a number of influential Hunanese have ventured to suggest and hope that Wu Pei-fu might return to the capital and become Governor himself. This course hardly seems probable and for a time longer Hunan must be content with a most undesirable Governor. The Chinese point out that if the province must have a northern Governor, then by every law of right General Wu is the logical person for that office. It was he who marched into the province first after the southern retreat. He was the first in Yochow, the first in Changsha, the first in Shangtan and the first in Hengchow. Any actual fighting with southern soldiers at first was done by his men. No complaints were offered when his troops entered or left a place, but Chang Ching-yao's introduction to the province was characterized by such unrestrained lawlessness as that which took place at Pingkiang and other places.

If any title had to be given to this province in its present condition, the most appropriate one would be Law-

less Hunan. After a number of years as a resident, this correspondent does not recall a period when lawlessness was so uncurbed as at present. The only safe places are the cities and larger towns. Brigands and bandits infest the country districts and plunder to the full capacity of their desires, and the people are powerless against their attacks. This deplorable situation may be partially accounted for by the fact that the soldiers are usually quartered in the larger cities, while the extensive country districts with thousands of villages and hamlets are left without any police protection, hence armed robbers roam at will and plunder with avidity without being seriously challenged.

The money situation in Hunan is a most abnormal and perplexing one. The Provincial Bank notes have depreciated to such an extent that one dollar silver now exchanges for 5,000 cash in these paper bills.

Printing presses have been busy turning out these almost worthless paper notes, and meanwhile on account of this condition the prices of commodities have been inflated to such an extent as to make market prices very unstable. Prices goar out of proportion to the exchange, and the poor people find the cost of living increasingly difficult. The ten and twenty cash brass coins are scarce, if not non-obtainable in some parts of the province, and the people have no recourse but to use the paper notes. Recently so many new notes were in the market that merchants and shopkeepers were refusing a note that had become worn or torn in circulation, demanding fresh and crisp bills.

This situation which was making the purchase of necessities even more difficult led the Governor to issue a proclamation that old notes must be accepted as well as new. Where the medium of exchange is in such a chaotic condition an open field is presented for the circulation of false notes, and these have been plentiful in Hunan. On leaving one person's hands the notes are usually stamped or signed in some way for purposes of identification as to its previous owner in case the next person to whom it is offered refuses acceptance. In this way many of these notes have become stamped almost beyond recognition except the figure which indicates the value. The currency problem is one that needs safe and sober consideration in Hunan.

It is interesting to note, as an encouraging element in a situation that is otherwise discouraging, that the railroad between Wuchang and Changsha has at last been opened to traffic. Passenger trains are now being run daily, but it must be ad-

mitted that the time of departure and arrival at both terminals is not such as to commend for convenience this method of travel. The trains leave both ends of the line very early in the morning, and reach their terminals near midnight. So long as the steamers run, it is safe to predict that most foreigners, and one would even venture to say most Chinese, will prefer the river travel. During the winter when low water forbids the running of steamers, unquestionably the railroad will become popular, and it is even possible that as the roadbed becomes settled the time for the journey may be so reduced as to make hours for arrival more convenient for through passengers. In any case the opening of this line marks an advance step, and the adjustment of a time table is a mere incident compared to the more important fact that railroads are gradually opening the heart of China.

Rubber Outputs

	Aug.	Sept.
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Alma	34,000	35,000
Amberg	—	—
Anglo-Dutch	—	—
Anglo-Java	120,500	—
Ayer Tawah	29,000	26,003
Batu Alam	—	23,000
Bukit Toh Alang	14,958	14,461
Bute	16,000	13,613
Chempedak	9,800	8,300
Chemor	—	22,268
Cheng	13,810	14,150
Consolidated	52,377	53,712
Dominion	—	48,463
Gula Kalumpung	80,300	73,700
Shipped to London	—	—
Java Consolidated	50,000	—
Kamunting	23,867	21,825
Kapala	—	11,777
Kapayang	—	—
Karan	8,700	8,800
Kota Bahru	40,796	39,640
Krookrook	23,000	—
Langkat	—	79,090
Padang	25,000	24,000
Permatang	6,647	—
Pengkalan	17,067	14,502
Repah	17,000	18,000
Samagaga	17,300	16,580
Semambu	—	15,841
See Kee	—	—
Senawang	85,000	85,383
Shanghai-Malay	—	—
Shanghai-Klebang	14,700	14,769
Shanghai-Kelantan	15,562	—
Shanghai-Seremban	12,010	7,858
Shanghai-Pahang	—	13,496
Shanghai-Sumatra	—	71,230
Sua Manggis	—	—

Sungai	10,693	10,195
Sungai	26,616	27,262
Taiping	14,141	—
Tamoh Merah	34,000	24,000
Tobong	74,000	60,000
Uluohi	6,093	5,246
Zlangbe	53,000	—

RUBBER OUTPUT
The China Realty Co., Ltd., secretaries and general managers, report that the output of dry rubber from the Consolidated Rubber Estates (1914), Ltd., for the month of September, 1918, was 53,712 lbs.

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WALK-OVER SHOE STORE

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"Scotch" makes no mistake—He
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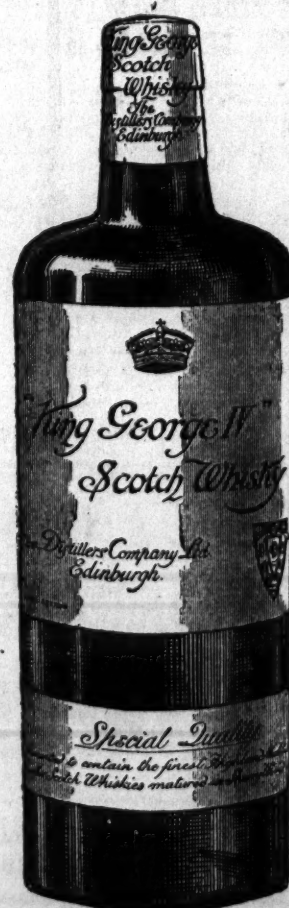
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20,000 STEEL CARS ORDERED FOR ARMY

Pittsburgh Bills To Fill Contract, With Rumor Of Second Order For 40,000

\$5,000,000 ELECTRIC PLANT

To Be Built By Westinghouse For Neville Island Plant

Pittsburgh, August 24.—The Director of Steel Supply is seeking larger supplies of steel for the war program. With James B. Bonner, the American Iron and Steel Institute's representative in distribution of steel order, he met men here this week engaged in the actual carrying out of the Government's orders. He met the special sub-committee of the American Iron and Steel Institute at Washington, and on Wednesday there is to be a general meeting of the iron and steel trade in New York.

While means are sought for confining the steel supplies still more closely to the direct war program, the chief aim is to increase production. While the iron and steel output is satisfactory by comparison with conditions last winter and practically throughout 1917, it is not equal to the rated capacity, being in pig iron at between 90 and 95 percent and in steel ingots at not more than 90 percent. Actual tonnage outputs are running heavier than in 1916 because there is more capacity, the 1916 production having been fully equal to the existing capacity.

The sub-committee on Scrap Iron and Steel of the American Iron and Steel Institute has addressed a letter to all makers of open-hearth, crucible and electrical steel, declaring that there is a flagrant abuse of Paragraph 2-C of the scrap regulations, which covers certain descriptions of low phosphorous scrap, not altogether low enough in phosphorus to be guaranteed as .04 percent, or under, which is the guarantee with 2-A and 2-B. The material is priced at \$34.

Much material had been traded in at \$34 when it was properly heavy melting steel, which is priced at \$28. "Drastic action" against violators is threatened if the practice is not stopped. The American Board of Scrap Iron Dealers has addressed a similar letter to its members, also referring to "drastic action." This is the first notable case of violation of the general program of iron and steel price fixing.

Signs Of Shortage

Distribution of steel to jobbers under the Class B-4 priority accorded them is making a very poor showing which illustrates how scarce steel is, since there are many designations that would yield to B-4 in sequence. This month the jobbers have received scarcely any tonnages of either merchant bars or sheets, and their receipts of wire products and standard pipe have been materially less than expected. The August quotas in these two lines may be filled by the end of September. What will be scheduled for the jobbers for September remains to be seen, as the quota is to be the amount of material the jobbers have shipped in August under priorities and preferences, and if they do not have the material they cannot ship it. Their August quota was one-sixth the amount received during the first six months of the year.

The production of wire, which has been at not over 60 percent of capacity, is to be curtailed further, as certain wire mills have received allotted orders totaling 10,000 tons of 32m. rounds, approximately 8-inch, for shipment to France for shell manufacture. The steel will be rolled on small billet mills normally serving rod mills, and rod output will be correspondingly curtailed.

Orders have been placed for 20,000 small railroad cars for the American Expeditionary Force, and it is rumored that 40,000 more may be ordered in a few days. Some orders of this sort are now being filled. The smaller of these cars involve the consumption of only about three tons of steel a car, so that the orders will

not greatly delay the filling of orders for 100,000 standard cars ordered several months ago for domestic roads. These orders will be almost completed by the end of the year.

There is more complaint about pig iron production, which is not in full proportion to the number of furnaces in blast. Shortage and poor quality of coke and shortage of labor are mentioned as the chief restrictive influences. The scarcity of pig iron seems to be growing more pronounced each week. Distribution to essential users is still more rigidly enforced, and there are many steel works that are not getting as much as they need.

Pig-Iron Situation

The proportion of the total pig iron output that is converted into Bessemer or basic iron is much larger than ever before. Relatively little foundry iron is being made, and yet there is a distinct shortage of steel-making iron. Recently attention has been called to the number of blast furnaces operating on ferromanganese, and serious doubts are entertained in the trade whether it is necessary, in the face of this pig iron shortage, to employ so many furnaces in making ferromanganese. It is even predicted by some observers that the authorities will shortly issue instructions for the changing of one or more furnaces from ferromanganese to plain pig iron. A recent compilation indicates that there are about twenty furnaces engaged in making ferromanganese, or spiegel, and in some quarters it is contended that this is a larger number than necessary. It being asserted that even if as many furnaces as this are required on the average, the whole number is not required at this time, when supplies of ferromanganese are distinctly better than supplies of pig iron.

There is more complaint than formerly about the high cost of making pig iron. Once this murmuring came

chiefly from Tennessee and Virginia furnace men, but now the latest compilation of cost of making Bessemer iron in Southern Ohio shows a cost within a few cents of the fixed price limit. In all cases the item in the cost sheet that is furthest out of line is the labor cost. Not much pig iron business is being done for the first half of next year, although a few weeks ago there was a movement that way. Sales for early delivery are limited to those that occur through allocations. Some pig iron interests report efforts to have shipments to essential industries cut to 50 percent, with the unessential industries receiving none.

In ferromanganese sales there is a moderate amount of activity for delivery in the first half of 1919, but not so much as had been expected. Some consumers are not yet up to the point of acting and others are largely covered already. The business now being done is chiefly in small lots for smaller consumers. The fact that the authorities recommend that the business for the first half of the new year be done at this time is taken as indicating that there is unlikely to be any change in the recommendations as to price.

Ferromanganese Prices

While the Government has not fixed ferromanganese prices as it has prices of iron and steel products, the trade generally is disposed to assume that it should proceed on the basis of \$250, delivered, for 70 percent alloy, as a price approved in substance by the Government. An awkward feature, however, is that while the War Industries Board has definitely ordered that pig iron and steel products must not be sold except with provision for price adjustment to the fixed price at the time of delivery, there is no similar rule for ferromanganese. The present pig iron prices run only through to Sept. 30, while to all appearances price seems

to be expected to run to the middle of next year.

In the recent revision of the preference list whereby steel products for the repair of buildings, the maintenance of existing facilities for sanitation, heat, light and power are recognized as preference material, it should be noted that a regulation of several months' standing prevents the manufacture of terne plate for such purposes. Hence the inclusion of maintenance of buildings in the preference list does not provide terne plate, which in this respect is in quite a different category from such items as steel pipe and corrugated roofing which are permitted to be shipped, if the manufacturer finds it possible to make and ship the material.

In the case of terne plate there is no permission to produce. The prior regulation was made to increase tin-plate production, and applies only to the terne plating of tin mill products and not to long ternes. This is the rule, although it does not mean that long ternes are necessarily obtainable. In view of the fact that limited tonnages of terne plate are vitally needed for repair work, particularly in the Fall, it is quite possible that there will shortly be a modification of the regulations whereby it will be permitted to manufacture some terne plate for such repair work. Only a few thousand tons would be sufficient.

Contracts have been awarded to the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. for three 15,000-kilowatt generators for a generating plant to cost \$5,000,000 to erect, and which is to be used in connection with the Government's ordnance plant at Neville Island, now in course of construction. The contracts were awarded by the United States Steel Corporation, acting for the Government. The first steps toward the erection of a generating plant were taken when it became apparent that such action would be necessary if sufficient electrical power were to be maintained.

BIG CONGRESS OF SLAVS SHOWS A FIRM FRONT

Forms People's Council As Link In Organisation Hostile To Austria

By George Henwick

Amsterdam, August 24 (via London).—The Cologne Gazette publishes a very interesting message from its Vienna correspondent regarding the great Slav Congress at Laibach. Slav, Croatian, Serbian, Czech and Polish delegates were present and the immediate purpose was the establishment of a People's Council as the first member of a future Southern Slav People's Council.

News regarding the event, the correspondent says, has been very heavily censored in Austria, but it is now clear that the meeting was "carefully prepared and skillfully carried out as a demonstration of the solidarity of the whole of the Slavdom of Austria hostile to the Austrian State."

Great speeches were delivered and greetings poured in from all quarters. Bishop Eschitz of Laibach sent a message of support and re-

ceived members of the conference in audience. He allowed himself "to be hailed as the future Southern Slav primate," and said that, as a true son of Yugoslavia, he placed himself in the ranks of the people fighting for their rights.

The Polish members of the Parliament, says the message, took part in the proceedings, and the Congress "showed the Slav peoples of Austria to be possessed of a firm will not to be thwarted in their efforts to reach the goal of political, national, and economic freedom."

Wilson Whistles After Conference

Washington, August 26.—President Wilson late today walked to the State, War, and Navy Buildings from the White House and visited Secretary Baker, with whom he remained in conference for more than half an hour. The President seemed in the best of spirits and was whistling as he returned to the White House.



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From 8 o'clock to 1 o'clock nightly

A. V. HERWINEN, Manager

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TODAY, MATINEE AT 3 P.M.

"THE HOUSE OF HATE"

Episode 3. "A Woman's Perfidy" — Episode 4. "The Man from Java"

The Rendezvous of Shanghai

THURSDAY OCTOBER 10TH

ALL COMEDY PROGRAMME

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All the latest Essanay Comedy Films

"MABEL AND FATTY ADRIFT"

Come and see the American "Chickens"

"MAX GETS A DIVORCE"

TONIGHT WILLIAM FARNUM IN

"When a Man Sees Red" and "Roaring Lions and Wedding Bells"

This Programme has packed our house all-the week!

SPECIAL LIBERTY LOAN SERVICE

The American Song Service will hold a special patriotic religious service in commemoration of the recent Allied Victories and the present Liberty Loan Campaign in China in support of the Allied armies of democracy and righteousness. The Service will be held on

**SUNDAY AFTERNOON
OCTOBER 6, 4:30 O'CLOCK
PALACE HOTEL**

The principal address will be delivered by the Rev. A. L. Warnshuis, M. A., B. D., and in addition there will be an address by Mrs. Charles S. Lobingier on the important part women are taking in the war. There will be special music, and the meeting will be presided over by Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, American Consul-General-in-Charge.

Since this is the opening meeting of the American Song Service and because of the special importance of this occasion, arrangements have been made for accommodating a large attendance. The Song Service Committee extends a special invitation to all Americans and all other persons of Allied nationality in Shanghai to attend this Service. The meeting will begin promptly at 4:30 o'clock and will close before 6 o'clock.

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THE CHINA PRESS

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

CHINA PRESS Incorporated, Delaware, Publishers

Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Festival of the Dedication. (Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity). 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 9:30 a.m., Children's Service, Psalm 23. Hymns 337, 338. 10:30 a.m., Matins, Smart in P. Anthem "O taste and see." Goss. Hymns 342, 239, 396. Preacher: The Bishop. 11:30 a.m., Holy Communion. 5 p.m., Evening Song. Hymns 231, 396 (H), 18. Preacher: Right Rev. F. L. Norris, D.D. (Bishop in North China).

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. 10:30 a.m., Matins and Holy Communion. Preacher: Rev. C. J. F. Symons, M.A.

Union Church.—Sunday, October 6. 11 a.m., Preacher: Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A.; Subject, "The draught of fishes;" Chant 138; Jubilate, (Garrett in P); Hymns 571, 273. 6 p.m., Preacher: Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A.; Subject, "Christ a ransom;" Chant 95; Choral Hymn "Hail, Glorious Light" (Stainer); Hymns 42, 236, 139. 7 p.m., Holy Communion, Hymns 486, 492.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher: The Right Rev. F. R. Graves, D.D.

Shanghai Free Christian Church.—(Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads). Today's services in the above will be conducted as follows: 11 a.m., Rev. C. G. Sparham, 6 p.m., Mr. Arthur Rugh, B.A.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Unreality." Sunday School, 10 a.m. Wednesday 6 p.m. Reading Room open daily except Sunday at No. 21 Nanjing Road, 10:30 to 12:30.

St. Joseph's Church.—Sunday Oct. 6. Masses at 6, 7, 8 and 10 a.m. At 10 a.m., High mass. Sermon in French. At 4 p.m., Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. Masses on week-days 6 and 7:30 a.m.

St. Paul's Church.—Service for English-speaking Chinese at 4:15 p.m. Preacher: The Rev. M. H. Throop, M.A.

Senator Lodge And Samuel Gompers On A Just Peace

(New York Times)

Senator Lodge is now formally, what his intellect, his experience, and his large knowledge of foreign affairs had made him actually, the Republican leader of the Senate. His speech on peace was made after consultation with his Republican colleagues. It is to be taken as expressing the purpose of the Senate Republicans, all have the narrowest of pacifists and well-wishers to Germany.

In his resolute insistence upon a peace dictated by the Allies, in his appreciation of the fatal results of a patched-up barter and negotiation such as Germany hopes for, and of the danger of a German propaganda for a false peace, such a propaganda as is going on in Washington now under astute direction, assisted by excellent blind innocents; in his moderate statement of "the irreducible minimum" of just peace terms, Mr. Lodge has spoken not merely the voice of a party, but of all Americans, of all the Allied peoples who understand at last what Germany is, and that "there is only one way to obtain this security of the nations, this preservation of freedom and civilization, and that is by reducing Germany to a condition where by no possibility can she precipitate another war of conquest."

Victory must be won inside of Germany. Once won, we must not be duped by pacifist sentimentalities or German propaganda. Our tremendous sacrifices must not have been in vain. Let the Germans stick to their Government, if they choose, just as they have supported all its savageries and its plans of conquest. But let us see to it that this highway robber among the nations doesn't carry off the spoil, or, by a peace of negotiation, be in a position to resume its old occupation. Germany must be reduced "to a condition where she can by no possibility precipitate another war for universal conquest."

Belgium and Alsace-Lorraine must be given back, of course. The former is but a "pawn." The coal and iron, the fortresses, the strategic advantages, the industrial development of Alsace-Lorraine, are as bricks to the Pitt diamond compared with the incalculable resources, the immense populations, of Russia. There, felled in the west, Germany could build an empire that could subjugate the world. Eastward and southward run the roads to the Pacific, to Central Asia, to the Adriatic, the Black Sea, the Aegean, the Mediterranean, the Caspian, the Persian Gulf, and India. Against Middle Europe, incredibly enlarged, stretching over Asia, must democracy be made safe. The Russian grabbed by the Germans by kind assistance of the Bolsheviks must be surrendered. The Baltic and the Black Sea must not be an independent Poland.

This, though Mr. Lodge doesn't go into details, must include all the Polish lands, Dand, the mouth of the Vistula, the Polish part of the Baltic coastline. Without access to the sea Poland would be subject to Germany and Austria. A property reconstituted Poland will be a barrier against German designs on Lithuania and the Ukraine. Czechoslovakia, a sister independent State, will also need that outlet to the sea. Rumania restored to her just boundaries will cut the link between Germany-Austria and Bulgaria, two roads to Constantinople and the East, while the Jugo-Slavs and Serbia, with Montenegro and re-claimed East Adriatic Italy, will protect the road to Salonika and the Adriatic, shutting off Austria.

Jugo-Slavs, Italian, Czechoslovak, Poles have "pooled" their nationality "issues." The Pact of Corfu, the Congress of Rome, the Czechoslovak epic in Siberia, are all stations on the way to a just peace. Their programs of nationality are entirely consonant with Mr. Wilson's "settlement of every question, whether of territory, of sovereignty, of economic arrangement, or of political relationship, upon the basis of the free acceptance of that settlement by the people immediately concerned."

Mr. Lodge holds that Constantinople must be taken from Turkey, made a free port in the hands of the Allies, to "bar Germany's way to the East and hold the Dardanelles open for the benefit of mankind." That is necessary, and a good deal more than that, as Mr. Lodge says. The Turk should be driven out of Europe, where he has been a curse too long. Thence, were it not for deportation and massacre, would be no Turkish region ethnographically. The Turk is an Asian. Leave him in Asia, under bonds—which he will break—for good behavior, Palestine—why not Syria and Mesopotamia?—must not go back to Turkey. Syrians and Armenians "must be safe." The disposition of Russian Armenia, the Caucasus, and Transcaucasia is not included definitely in Mr. Lodge's terms.

Especially to be praised, and sorely needed at this time, is Mr. Lodge's compliment to the two Arcadians:

"We must not be beguiled into concessions to Turkey in the hope of separating her from Germany. It would be a miserable outcome to have Turkey retained in Europe, a course to her subjects and neighbors, a plague spot, and a breeder of war. Her massacres must not under any pretense be condoned, nor her iniquities be rewarded. Let Turkey and Bulgaria share the fate of their master, and be so treated that they will be unable again to trouble the peace of the world."

Germany, Turkey, Bulgaria, three robbers and assassins. Why pretend that the two latter are any better than the first?

Mr. Gompers And Labor Pacifism

In addition to his unremitting and fruitful patriotic labors at home, Mr. Samuel Gompers, President for 30 years of the American Federation of Labor, has done the United States invaluable service abroad. He is for "a dictated peace" as strongly as Mr. Lodge and the rest of us, outside of the Socialist Little Germany and the imitation intellectual code of what is known as American pacifism, few but unfit.

Keen and steady was the opposition of the Federation of Labor to the Stockholm Conference and all the other German side-shows, the yearnings of some weak-kneed or weakheaded Entente Socialists for "conversation" with the German Socialists, long notorious agents and tools of the German Government. Steady and keen is the federation's opposition to all the games and devices of the dupes or accomplices of the German Socialists to bring about a peace by understanding, a peace of negotiation, a peace that shall leave Germany free to continue her policy of domination.

Mr. Gompers has blocked once the little game of Mr. Arthur Henderson and the other gobs, who is now the Independent Labor Party, which consists in large part of "middle class" people. Mr. Gompers has sailed for Europe, to block Mr. Henderson's game again. Mr. Henderson has been fed with ideas from clever men. The circumstances of his retirement from the War Cabinet are familiar. Since the ending of the political "truce," it has been whispered to him that he might form a Cabinet of his own some day. While he is ostensibly, and doubtless to his own mind sincerely, in favor of the war, he is always nibbling at German peace bait.

Havelock Wilson of the Seamen and Firemen's Union, Labor Ministers like Hodge, Roberts, Barnes, and the old trade unionists, are the best representatives of British labor in politics. The pacifist and the "middle class" Socialists of the Independent Labor Party make a good deal of noise, but the numbers of the organization are absurdly out of proportion to its vociferation; and the whole collection of British Socialists, some of whose leaders are fiercely anti-German, is probably less than the vote (52,569) for the Socialist candidate for Governor of New York in 1916.

Wherever pacifism sticks up its sleek malignant head, Mr. Gompers will whack it.

Foch's New Strategy Analysed By Military Critic

Continuous Pressure Along Long Line Grave Menace To Germans—Successive Attacks And Close Pursuit May Bring About Extensive Retreat Of Enemy

By A Military Expert

(New York Times, August 25)

THE last week has been the most active of any we have recently seen. This activity has been manifested not in the fighting alone. We have, of course, passed through weeks where the fighting was incessant. But not since trench warfare was established have we seen so many varied attacks directed at so many different points in the line. The Germans have suffered severely on every point in the line from Boileux-St. Marc south of Arras to Soissons. Not a foot of that long line but has been under continuous pressure and has had to withstand the shock of a heavy attack. It is something new in strategy on this front, and up to the present time has been uniformly successful.

Before taking up any of the details of last week's operations it might be well to spend a few moments in a study of General Foch's plan and what steps have been taken to bring about its consummation. To begin with, it may be emphasized that the attacks which we are now witnessing are the fruits of long planning. They have not been delivered as an inspiration of the moment. They were not all timed to begin at a particular moment, it is true. But the entire line which is now in action was prepared for an offensive on a grand scale and was simply waiting for the command of the master mind before going into action.

As was stated last week it so happened that the first of these attacks, that which brought about the second battle of the Marne, came just after a German offensive had started, and, therefore, bore all the aspects of a defensive measure. That was the obvious viewpoint and the one that was accepted at the time in these columns, as no evidence to the contrary was available. But subsequent developments have proved that this was not the case, that this attack was prepared a long time in advance, and that it was only one of a series of such movements, all of which were designed to accomplish a certain result. This unity of plan was itself not evident until a few days ago when what might almost be termed the final step was taken.

Foch's Alternative

Foch's plan as we now see it was this:

First, he was to break down the Marne salient and drive the Germans back either to the Vesle River or the Aisne, as the case might be. This detail would have to wait until the action developed before a decision could be reached. If the line halted on the Vesle, instead of wasting thousands of men in trying to force the passage of the river, Foch had two alternatives. One was to attack between the Aisne and the Oise, take possession of the south bank of the latter river and drive his line eastward toward the Lecon-Soissons railroad and so flank the Germans who were holding the Vesle out of position and force them either behind the Aisne or, if possible, back to the Chemin-des-Dames. If this move were successful and the French could command the southern bank of the Oise as far west as the bend just south of Noyon, the German line west of Ribecourt and from there to Montdidier would be forced north as far as Noyon, and compelled to give up the area known as Little Switzerland, the width of the Montdidier ridge would be greatly decreased. This would be an obvious disadvantage, and, in the face of the strength which Foch had exhibited in the Marne fighting, might well force the Germans, as a measure of safety, to abandon the Montdidier positions.

The second alternative was to break into the Montdidier salient by direct attack against it, take Little Switzerland also by direct attack, and force a retirement on the eastern bank of the Oise bend by virtue of the advance on the western side. This method had the disadvantage of requiring much heavier forces because of the depth of penetration that would have to be reached before the object could be achieved. It was not believed that, after the Marne fight, Foch still had sufficient troops to undertake such an ambitious project. Moreover, he was known to have made heavy concentrations for the Marne battle, his concentrated strength was already near at hand on the Vesle, and could, therefore, be used with very little shifting of men. There was then, sound reasoning, which it may be added, was very obviously followed by the Germans as well, in the belief that Foch would attack east of the Oise in the Oise-Aisne belt.

Surprise For Germans

But Foch did the unexpected, selected the harder task, and, as we know, struck with great force at Montdidier, broke down the salient and penetrated as far as the Chaumes-Roye-Lassigny line. Here, apparently, he was held up. The Germans poured their reinforcements into the line and fought back stubbornly to prevent an advance either from the west or from the south.

For the moment it seemed that the offensive, which had promised such brilliant results, must come to an end. But, apparently, Foch was just beginning the battle. Shifting ground with great rapidity, he struck east of the Oise bend, between that river and the Aisne.

This was where the Germans had expected an attack, but it did not come when it was expected. This attack, combined with the grip on the western side of the bend, was designed to give the French control of all the southern bank of the Oise River and, if possible, flank the Vesle line. This by itself, however, would not accomplish a great deal. The attack had met with a check between Lassigny and Roye, and as far north as Chaumes. If the Germans were to be driven back of the Somme, back, perhaps, to their old line, through Cambrai and St. Quentin, their grip on the situation just south of the Somme had to be broken.

British Take A Hand

The British Army was then thrown into action south of Arras as far as the Ancre River and, after pounding its way through for a considerable distance, came to a halt. The burden was then taken up between the Somme and the Ancre, where material advances are again being made.

The strategy of this attack is very similar to that on the French front and also bears a close resemblance to that followed by the Germans since March 21. After all, this is but natural, since both the German leaders and General Foch are close students of Napoleon's strategy, and both are apt to follow the same lines. The principle behind these attacks has been to attack on both flanks first, bend them back, and then hew out the center. This makes the hewing process less expensive and much more effective.

In the last case under consideration the British from Albert south were very much in advance of those to the north. Therefore, since the Ancre positions were the immediate objectives, the attack took place along the northern stretches of the Ancre. Thus the Albert positions were thrown into a pocket and were easily taken.

The first blow which Foch struck on the east side of the Oise was but little more than a reconnaissance in force. It was moderately successful and pushed the lines ahead for about a mile and resulted in the capture of a number of prisoners. The country over which he was fighting was, however, most difficult. It is deeply scarred with ravines and small streams from the banks of which hills rise rapidly. All of the slopes are steep, giving the country a rugged aspect more suitable, apparently, for defensive work than for offensive.

The main French thrust was delivered later and came with but little preparation. It took two directions: One directly north toward the Oise and the other east towards the Ailette. As the advance continued northward, therefore, the angle which the battalions made with the Aisne, which it crossed just west of Soissons, became sharper and sharper. At the end of the first two days' fighting the French had reached the outskirts of Cuts and had passed over the very difficult ground about the Forest of Montagne. Generally, their line stretched along the road from Carlepoint to St. Aubin.

This was the position the French desired for their final blow. They were out of the hill country. There stretched out below them, as they rested on the edge of the hill, the flat, absolutely level plain which marks the southern border of the Oise.

The next day the French reached the river from Semigny to Tergnier, from which point their line curved southward to the Aisne, crossing it at Pommiers. As was inevitable, this success exposed the German lines on the west bank of the Oise bend and forced them to fall back immediately almost without pause. The French took Lassigny, (although there was a bitter fight for this place), the rest of the German line falling back to the north bank of the Divette River. Finally, in Thursday's fighting, the French extended their gains along the Oise so that their line ran along the Divette, crossing the Oise at Semigny and following the river to Manicamp. Here it left the Oise and followed the Ailette along the Aisne-Oise Canal as far as the bridge at Guny.

In this series of attacks east and west of the Oise the French have inflicted serious losses on the retreating Germans. They have taken more than 10,000 prisoners and 200 guns, which is sufficient proof of the fact that the fighting was forced and the retreat compelled. In addition to casualties, the Germans have lost valuable ground, all that they had gained as a result of the offensive down the Marne Valley. The ground was important to them largely for its defensive value.

Initiative Lost To Foe

In spite of all of their boasting and blustering, the German leaders,

unless they are stupid fools—of which there is no sign—have known for some time that their offensives were over. The offensive on the Marne front told them that. It served notice upon them that the power of planning had been taken out of their hands, and that, henceforth, for the period of the war their function would be limited to defensive actions. Territory possessing the natural advantages for defense had, therefore, a peculiar value. It was essential, moreover, to the retention of their positions north of Noyon that this ground be held. Just south of Noyon the line makes an abrupt turn to the north. This point is one of great danger. It is subject to a cave in of the sides at any moment. It was, therefore, necessary as a measure of safety that this corner, where the turn in the line was, should be made as strong as possible.

But the hinge has gone. Practically all of this rough country has been taken. There remains but one little patch between the Divette River and the Canal-du-Nord. The greater part of this stands as a defensive screen before Noyon, guarding it from the south and west. If it goes Noyon goes with it, and when Noyon goes the entire line to the north must cave in. The result will be that the Germans must fall back behind the Somme on the north and the Canal-du-Nord on the south, abandoning Roye, Chaumes, and more than half the territory they took as a result of their offensive operations in the Spring.

Foch, however, probably has no intention of permitting the Germans to anchor themselves behind the Somme River from Peronne westward, where they were during much of the earlier days of the battle of the Somme of 1916. On the contrary, if they go back at all they should be made to go back of the Somme only as far north as Peronne, while the rest of the way to Arras they must be made to fall back of the Canal-du-Nord again.

Operations Of The British

Therefore, we have seen the British attacks. With reference to these it may be said that the situation is by no means as clear as it is on the French front. It seems, however, that the British have met with the stiffest kind of resistance and have had to fight desperately for every foot of ground they have taken.

Just why this should be so is not altogether apparent at this time. The ground over which the attacks were made does not approach in defensive value that over which the French attacked. The country is very rolling, but the slopes are not abrupt, and there are few, if any, marked heights. The presumption seems to be that the Germans had perfected their intrenchments to a much higher degree than had been done on the French front and that they were anticipating the attack. Whatever the cause, it does not appear up to the time of writing that much progress has been made hereabout after the initial rush.

The immediate British objective is Bapaume, just as it was in the battle of the Somme. This time, however, they are approaching it from the north by way of Achiet-le-Grand. The movement, even though slight, is of great danger to the Germans, and, with the pressure that is being exerted by the French at the other end of the line, threatens to turn both flanks and rout them from their positions to the defensive line mentioned.

French Threaten Life-Line

Another road comes through Noyon by way of Lecon and Tergnier. This road is now practically negligible by reason of the proximity of the French to Noyon. The third branches from the main Lecon-Noyon road at Tergnier and passes westward through Nele. This is the main life-line of the German troops between the Somme and the Oise. The key point on this road is Tergnier, on the north bank of the Somme, just eight miles from the French line on the Ailette.

Aside from Tergnier this road has but one other connection with any German base. At Mennessis, two miles from Tergnier, a railroad from St. Quentin comes down from the north and switches into the main line. This is what the French are threatening. They are doubtless not going to stop on the Ailette or along the Aisne-Oise Canal. Either of these can be crossed with relatively little difficulty and we may expect to see the French push up along the Oise east of the Ailette directly at Tergnier.

It is not necessary to take this town. All that need be done is to bring it under close artillery fire and the German retreat must begin. While this town is still some distance off, there can be no doubt that it is one of the prizes upon which the Allied commander has fixed his eyes. It is a vital spot which we may all watch with great expectations.

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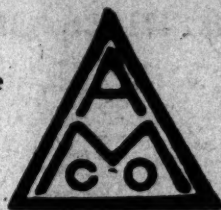
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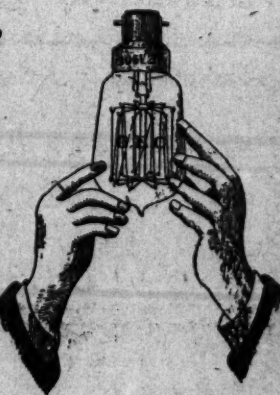
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Opium And The War

A Hardship Which May Prove A Blessing

By Dr. Woods Hutchinson
In the words of the old hymn, "War moves in a mysterious way its wonders to perform." If anyone had prophesied ten or even five years ago that the greatest war the world had ever seen was about to break out and that one of its first results would be to cut the consumption of alcohol almost in two, and its second, to bear down heavily on the "dope" use of opium and opiates, he would have been jeered at as crazy—for all three of his predictions. Yet the first has already

been fulfilled with a painful completeness and emphasis, the second is more than half true and hastening to fulfillment, while the third begins to loom up as one of the possibilities of the near future.

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forced with by the war in three, if not four, different ways already, none of which would have appeared particularly likely before it broke out.

First and most directly, by interfering with the supply of the crude drug. Opium, as everyone knows, is the dried juice of the "head" (seed capsule) of the poppy flower. Very small amounts of it are present in the juice of our own garden and field poppies, whose brilliant colors make them such favorites, but only the poppies of certain tropical and sub-tropical regions contain enough opium to make it commercially worth while to extract. Though in the old days of both professional and household medicine, barely fifty years ago, there used to be a Syrup of Poppies made by steeping the flower heads in hot water and then boiling with sugar, which was a panacea for coughs and colics, and an Elixir of Poppies, made stronger and with whiskey added, for a potent liniment on bruises and cuts and sprains.

The chief sources of supply of dried poppy juice strong enough for medicinal use, are Turkey, India and China. The coming of Turkey into the war both greatly interfered with the opium crop, like all other peaceful industries, and also completely cut off what little was produced from the Allied countries; and the Western world generally, outside of Germany. China has forbidden the growing of the opium poppy for some years past, on account of the dreadful effects of opium smoking upon her population. And the war has made both the further growth of the drug and its smuggling out of the country extremely difficult. The third source of supply is India, and this is most strictly supervised by the British Government and nearly all of it commandeered for the use of the Allied armies.

This brings us to probably the most powerful factor in cutting off supply from "dope fiends," and that is, the heavy demands made by the Medical Department of all the armies. The one most merciful and indispensable and harmless use of opium and its extracts, morphine, codein, heroin, etc., in medicine, is to dull the agony and, in extreme cases, give the blessed sleep of unconsciousness to those who are suffering from crushing, tearing, mangling wounds and fractures. There is no other known drug which will perform with absolute certainty and safety this useful miracle. Even chloroform and other give only temporary unconsciousness, hang as they are being actually inhaled or breathed in from a cone, and are utterly impossible for practical use on the battlefield.

Consequently, the medical equipment of every surgeon, post, and dressing station of the armies, contains as one of its most important drugs a large number of tablets or powders of opium or morphine to make existence tolerable for the severely wounded from the time they are picked up by the stretcher bearers until they reach the Field Hospital or Casualty Clearing Station. Morphine is simply the active principle or "essence" of opium, forming about ten percent of the crude drug and having two great practical advantages over it; first, that it can be dissolved and injected with a hypodermic needle, second, that it is very much smaller in bulk. There are also other active principles or essences in opium besides morphine, such as codein, heroin, narcein, etc., but they are both smaller in amount and have the same effect as morphine, except that they are usually weaker.

Their principal use is as "substitutes" for morphine in so called "cures" for the opium habit, and to put in various patent medicines, cough mixtures, etc., for the purpose of permitting them to be advertised as "containing no morphine or opium." Incredible as it may sound, morphine itself when first extracted, was actually advertised as a cure for the opium habit.

The powders of opium or morphine are issued on battle-days to the orderlies and stretcher bearers, so that they can at least give the severely wounded relief from their agony until they can reach the operating table. Their nature and use is said to be quite clearly understood by the soldiers, who hold that one means partial numbing of the pain, and two, deep sleep, and will sometimes, where they cannot be carried in at once from the field or shell hole where they are lying, refuse to take the second when offered them by the bearers, for fear that they may miss their next chance of being carried in through not being able to call to the bearers and tell them where to find them.

These morphine powders are simply a priceless boon to the poor wounded, and there is practically not the slightest danger of any habit forming or craving resulting from their use, for the simple reason: First, that their period of use is only from six to thirty-six hours, even in the extreme overcrowding of battle. Second, that nine-tenths of the wounds, after they have been thoroughly operated upon and dressed, are not severely painful, so that there is no further call for opiates. And third, that the patients are under the strictest of medical and possible access to any other supply of the drug, even if they wanted it.

Almost the only cases in which the use of opium or opiates is found necessary after the operation are a few of the severer types of penetrating wounds of the abdomen and lower part of the chest. And anyone who has once seen the suffering of these poor fellows, would be willing to take any legitimate risk for the purpose of making their days of agony tolerable, and their nights restful.

As a matter of fact, the war use of opium upon the severely wounded, has proved upon the highest and most convincing scale, what has long been held by thoughtful physicians, that health, normal men and women do not form the opium habit. While here and there a poor torn and mangled "Tommy" or "Polly," whose nerve has been broken by the shock and torturing pain, will whimper for the continuance of the soothing drug for a few days or may be a week after it is no longer necessary, in the vast majority of them, as in all healthy human beings, the secondary or side effects of opium, itching of the skin, dryness and stickiness of the mouth and tongue, nausea of the stomach and loss of appetite, headache and most obstinate constipation, etc., are so disagreeable and uncomfortable, that as soon as the agonising pain for which it was first given, begins to subside, they commence to ask "Doctor, do I have to take any more of that dope to keep me comfortable or make me sleep? I think I can stand a reasonable amount of pain now for the sake of getting rid of this 'cotton' dryness in my mouth and this dopey feel."

In a series of fairly extensive visits to the hospitals from field to base,

along the whole Western and Italian Front, I found and heard of extremely few cases of any tendency to morphine craving among the patients, except those who had had trouble of this sort before they enlisted. But I am frank to say that I did see scores of cases, particularly tearing wounds of the intestines or of the hips, where I should like to have seen opium administered much more liberally and continuously.

But the net result of it all has been that there has been such an increased demand for military purposes upon the greatly reduced supply of opium, that not only the pipe smokers and hop fiends and addicts of various sorts have been cut off from the source of their troubles, but that it is getting difficult for hospitals and pharmacies to get a sufficient amount of opium and morphine for the legitimate medical uses of the civilian population.

Urgent requests are being sent out by the large pharmacist firms for doctors in every feasible way to conserve opium and morphine and limit their use as strictly as possible. While there are certain uses similar to those at the Front, for which no effective substitute can be found, as well as for the agony of incurable cancer and of certain painful diseases of the nerves, in most fields of medical practice, the strict conservation and limitation of the use of opium would be not only no harm, but a benefit to both doctor and patient.

In fact, it is strictly in line with the best and most progressive development in medical treatment for the past twenty years. Opium never was curative in disease, except in the sense of conserving the patient's strength by dulling agonising and exhausting pain. It did nothing to put out the fire, so to speak, it only covered up its blaze and its smoke. Consequently, roughly speaking, the more opium and morphine a doctor used, the less careful he was in his examinations, and the less he knew about the actual cause of the trouble with his patient. Conversely, the less opium a doctor prescribed, within certain irreducible limits, the more likely he was to find out causes and removed them. Instead of simply smothering symptoms. It would be almost safe to say that in proportion as medicine has become a science and a means of thoroughly searching for and removing the actual causes of a disease, the prescription of morphine and opium has gone steadily and rapidly down, until now it is scarcely a third or even a fourth of what it was thirty years ago. While under the Harrison law, it is going down even more rapidly than before. At all events, if the war shall create such a scarcity of opium as will cause doctors and druggists to "conserve" its use as strictly as possible, and will seriously threaten the supply of the drug to habituates and morphine fiends, it will be another war saving, which will prove a blessing in disguise.

Goal Not Reached

Although not overparticular about her work, Mrs. Brownstone's new maid, fresh from the Evergreen Isle, was somewhat of a stickler for precision in language.

"Is it after 8 yet?" asked Mrs. B. of her one morning as she came in from the kitchen on some errand.

"The morn," replied Bridget, carefully weighing her words. "It is after it all right, but it hasn't got there yet. It has five minutes yet to travel."—Christian Herald.

Married A Native

They were looking at the kangaroo at the zoo when an Irishman said: "Beg pardon, sorr; phwat kind of a creature is that?" "Oh," said the gentleman, "that is a native of Australia." "Good hivins!" exclaimed Pat: "an' me sister married wan o' thim."—Boston Transcript.

Sure They Saw Ghosts

The most tragic incident of the Summer is recorded in the town of North Edgecomb. An elderly couple coming home from church saw two ghosts. The ghosts were without apparent feet or legs through the gloaming and over the grass and through other things. They were

dressed of course in the conventional white of ghosts and ghostesses. The elderly couple looked it like mad. They fell into a cucumber patch and could not extricate themselves. The old gentleman was rather badly injured. They were rescued by the ghosts, who proved to be a couple of farmerettes in calico overalls.—Lewistown (Me.) Journal.

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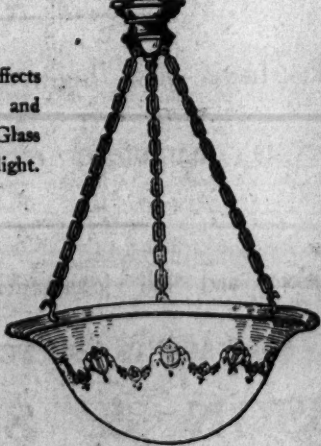
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One-Legged Veteran And Family Example Of Stuff Nation Is Made Of

North of the Marne, August 7.—He had a stout wooden peg for a left leg. His loose corduroy trousers flopped and twisted about it. On the breast of his blue jeans blouse was the green and red ribbon of the Croix de Guerre. Perched on the port side of his head was a Polliu's cap, its horizon blue faded by many rains and sun, but it was worn with the pride of a member of this year's class who has only heard about the great war. This reformer French soldier has lost his leg when the Hun first drove at Paris away back in 1914. Then he had gone back to farming and to his family.

Sorrowful because he could do no more for France on the field of battle, he never for a moment lost faith in what his comrades would do, and, as for himself, he set to work to raise all the wheat he could on his farm up south of the Vesle, for France's soldiers needed bread. It had been a good crop on its way when the German Crown Prince in May started south, his mind on Paris. The former soldier and his family—his wife and four children—had been forced to flee, leaving their home and their wheat crop to the mercy and the fate of war. That was in the last days of May.

Now he was coming back. That is one thing the French people can always do. Enduring their reverses in unbreakable spirit, they are always ready to turn about when the chance comes and try to mend the holes the boches has torn in Northern France. And so this valiant Frenchman was coming back.

All wars have given heroic scenes which masters of the brush have put upon enduring canvas for the inspiration of their fellows and of generations to come. This war then, too, must give its scenes of inspiration which masters of word and pen and brush will preserve for all time to stick their heads above the sordid level of the world struggle and show the things that made the death and carnage and waste worth while. Perhaps these scenes will be some famous charge, perhaps the abdication of the Kaiser, perhaps some other grand and thrilling thing. But for significance no scene can give more to touch the heart, kindle the spirit, or fire the imagination than the sight of this Frenchman and his family coming back.

It was a beautiful day. It was one of those summer days for which the hills and valleys and ordered woods and neat farms and pretty red roofed villages of France seem to give a Belasco-like setting. Such a scene was there. The hills were scarred by battle, the valleys marked by graves, the woods were seared with the passing and exploding of many shells and many of the red roofs were gone and many of the villages were in ruins. The Hun had been there and had been blasted out. But the sun was bright and the sky was beautiful, and surely one's sorrow at the war-torn landscape could be assuaged by the comforting pounding of our guns a few miles north as they pumped into the German positions thousands of reasons why the Crown Prince could not get to Paris.

Up the road went a regiment or so of American soldiers. Their old-style leggings and campaign hats told that they hadn't been in France long. Up the road they went, their eyes drinking in the scenes made by sweeping war. Some of them were singing, others were just thinking. They were going to take the place of American lads who had fallen in the preceding few days in helping France hurry the Hun who had been made to turn his back on Paris.

And behind the Americans hobbled the Frenchman who was coming back. His left hand held the bridle of a tremendously heavy horse. Behind this led horse was another, the two hitched tandem style, and drawing a big cart on sturdy high wheels. In that cart were the earthly possessions of the family. There were a few farming implements which in his flight the canny Frenchman had salvaged. There were bed clothes and cooking utensils and bundles of clothing.

Atop the whole sat the mother, a woman who had been pretty, who was now handsome despite the marks the sorrows and terrors of the war had left upon her patient face. She held by the hand a little girl of perhaps nine years, while behind them sat the two boys of the family. One of them

had his left arm resting across a crate in which were two hens and their broods of chickens. The other boy held a string to the other end of which was tied a very large-sized goat, by the side of which a cow strolled contentedly chewing her cud.

The eyes of the whole family were fastened on those brown backs moving up the road ahead of them in rhythmic swing. Their eyes would stray to the sorrowful little wrecks and ruins along the roadside. Then the wheels of the cart would bump in and out of some shell hole in the road and their eyes would roam back to the American soldiers. It happened that their home lay in a village the Americans had wrested from the invader.

Behind this family cavalcade there was another such and then another, all doing what the American lads ahead of them would have called a "come back." These folk could have retted where they had gone as refugees and lived in semi-comfort at least. But because they were what the French people are they were going back to try to remake France they knew, their little corner of France, to mend their broken home. And back they went up that big road. Big camions loomed roaring and rattling over tops of little hills along the road and passed and repassed them. Noble hundred and fifty-five cannon banged past; scores of the indomitable little seventy-fives rattled over the roadway on their way to guide the Germans Hunward. From the camions and from the gun carriages Polliu and Yank leaned outward with a word of cheer for the one-legged Frenchman and his family who were coming back.

The next day I saw that French family again. It was about ten miles behind the front line. They had reached their home to find that a shell had landed on one corner of their little stone house and half destroyed it. But two rooms on the first floor were habitable. The mother was busy cleaning out the debris with the help of her two boys and piling the broken stones in mathematically correct piles along a stone fence. The goat was grazing the edge of a shell hole and the cow lay contentedly beneath the shade of a strip of camouflage which had hidden the approach to the house.

The peg-legged French hero was excitedly talking to a French Sergeant. I gathered that the burden of the conversation was that the Frenchman demanded immediate permission and assistance to the end that he might remove the body of a German who had been buried in his back yard. The wheatfield of the family had been neatly harvested by the Germans, leaving disappointing stubble in the place of the laden stalks the Frenchman had hoped to find. But there came from him no word of complaint. As I left he began tinkering with a plow; he was going to plant another crop.

On the edge of his wheatfield were the graves of two Americans, their rifles stuck muzzle downward in the soft earth with the bayonet through the lock, making a cross. On the cross of each of the graves hung a wreath of small red roses which matched those I had seen blooming on a battered vine which ran up the back of the Frenchman's half ruined house.

German Loss 360,000 In One Month

Paris, August 14.—The Allies' booty in prisoners and guns since July 18 is recognised as the biggest haul they have made since the war began, and there is every reason to suppose that the tale of captures is by no means ended. The German losses since Foch launched his blow on that day are estimated here at 360,000 men killed, wounded, and prisoners.

The belief is growing here that the Germans are much nearer the end of their tether than the rest of the world has been allowed to guess. It is now known that to make up for the awful wastage in the Aisne-Marne salient and on the Somme, the Germans have had practically to empty their depots in the interior, and that many thousands of youths belonging to the class of 1920, who still are only in the training stage, have already had to be drafted into garrison work.

There is now little doubt that the Germans have thrown in every available reserve division on the Somme, hoping to avoid thereby a general retreat along an extensive section of their line.

So far as can be seen at present, their resistance on the Somme front cannot possibly continue much longer, in which case their retreat, when it comes, will prove all the more costly from its delay and all the more disastrous, because they will be still less in a position to stand the heavier losses it will involve.

The key to the situation, according to opinion here, lies very probably in Russia. In his insatiable greed for expansion at other people's expense, the German has, in vulgar but expressive phrase, bitten off more than he can swallow, and his boasted "conquests" in Russia are bidding fair to prove his ruin on the Western front.

The entire Russian situation, however, is for the moment admittedly a mystery. Many people here incline to the view that the Germans, in view of their critical shortage of man power, are deliberately seeking a breach with the Maximilists in order to have a pretext for seizing Petrograd, which would give them an excuse to withdraw their troops from the interior of Russia and take up a shorter line.

On the other hand, there is a great probability that the Germans, in the face of the opening of the Allied campaign in Siberia and on the White Sea are preparing to accept the inevitable and fall back because they are not able, through sheer lack of men, to undertake a fresh Russian campaign with any chance of success.

HARDEN DENOUNCES SNEERS AT DEMOCRACY

Says America Is A Storehouse Of Idealism Such As Was Never Known Before

London, August 24.—The Times says that in the Zukunft Maximilian Harden demolishes the complacent philosophy of the members of the Prussian Upper House, speaking as an exponent of a Weltpolitik. He takes exception, in particular, to the blarney with which, in a recent debate, Prince Salmhorstmar contrasted the German "aristocratic" spirit with the "democratic" Anglo-American spirit. The present war, said the Prince, was merely a conflict between the two spirits.

"Did not," asks Harden, "this conflict exist before either England or America intervened? Did not some of us count upon seeing England, to begin with, at any rate, cunningly hold aloof and batten the neutral ocre on war profits? And was it not thought that, if England turned upon Germany, she would have America, not for, but against, her?"

"What does a man like Prince Salm know of England's history, philosophy and poetry, of her creative works in every field of law and manners, in politics, civilisation, economics, communal life, and colonisation, and in the wakening of mankind?"

"What does he know of the continent that gave birth to the idea of the rights of man, and that during the hundred years, from Washington to Walt Whitman, bore a

veritable springtime of free spirits, cheerful in the service of humanity—a continent that has become the storehouse of idealisms such as the world before had never seen?"

"To the Prince's ears this sounds as mere rubbish. For him Britons and Americans are, as they are depicted in the Conservative press and in the comic papers, affected by the Bourse crowd and the fact that on the Year, at Arras, and at Dormans they showed themselves made of quite another stuff, that without striving for territorial gains, for tribute, or for compensation, they are staking their best blood and hundreds of millions of treasure in a fight for a bundle of ideas in no wise alters the picture."

GERMAN SMOKERS PROTEST

New Standard Cigarette Is 'Awful Stuff,' Vorwärts Says

BY GEORGE RENWICK
Amsterdam, August 23, (via London).—The scarcity of tobacco in Germany has led to the introduction of a standard cigarette and the cigarette smoker of the Fatherland is loud in his condemnation of it.

If costs nearly a penny, is put up in packets of various sizes and is called "Germany's Strength."

Vorwärts describes the sensation caused by smoking this anything but fragrant weed:

"When one lights this cigarette, one feels at once that Germany's strength must be tremendous to stand such awful stuff. If one inhales the smoke then the first feelings of seasickness set in. If the papers be removed a grayish mixture of substances is seen and the smell is like that of a musty cellar dwelling in which there is a shoe-maker's workshop."

A slightly better cigarette is also made, but in order to obtain twenty of that kind the smoker must purchase forty of "Germany's Strength."

"Turkey and Bulgaria," adds Vorwärts, "have both had good tobacco harvests, and it is suggested that these Allies might prove themselves brilliant seconds by coming to Germany's aid with smokable cigarettes, which would help us to keep our spirits up in many a serious hour."

THE GIRL WHO SHINES

A Secret of Feminine Charm

It has often been remarked that at any dance or party the girls with a knot of young men round them are not those who are best dressed, or even most beautiful, but those with a certain attraction of manner and person for which it is not always easy to account. An observant doctor, with long experience of family practice, said, "The real secret of feminine attraction runs in the veins. A woman with a full supply of healthy red blood needs no beauty; she has a kind of magnetism in her which no one can resist."

It is the magnetism of health which gives this charm to full-blooded women; the same ones are always thin and ailing. They look despondent and are lacking in life and spirit. Yet there is a remedy within easy reach of these languid, breathless girls who miss so much of the joy of life. Nearly all the woes of the sex are due to poor blood or impure blood; and Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people have become famous among women. Just because they enrich the blood, and so impart new energy, a healthy glow of colour in the cheeks, and a fresh interest in life.

Every woman who wishes to preserve or to recover her health and attractiveness should write to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 94 Bechoen Road, Shanghai, for a free copy of the valuable little book "Pink Pills to Women." Dr. Williams' pink pills are obtainable from medicine dealers everywhere, also, post free, one bottle for \$1.50, six for \$8.00, from the above address.

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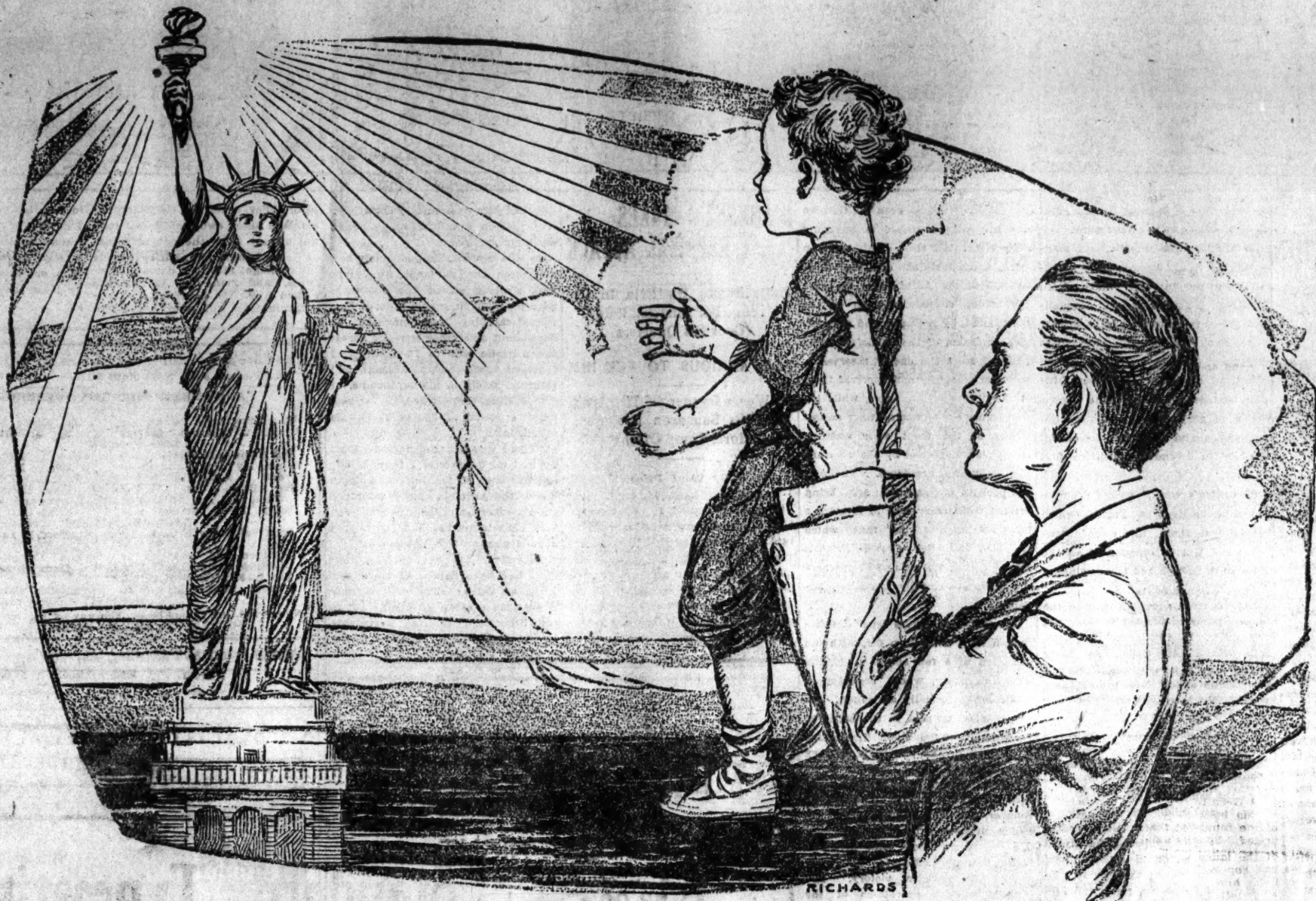
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OVRE HERE!

By Callahan

PARIS CRITICS PRAISE
HAIG'S NEW TACTICRapid Pinching Of Small Sal-
lants Oblivates Peril Of A
Counterdrive

HONOR POST FOR OUR MEN

Foch Believed To Be Holding
Them As Shock Troops For
His Final Offensive

Paris, August 26.—"Two fine days for the British," sums up the opinion of Paris this morning on the manner in which the armies of Generals Byng and Rawlinson are taking their revenge for the trick the Germans played them at the beginning of last year by their sudden retreat back to the Hindenburg Line, and especially for the losses the enemy caused them by his tremendous drive against Amiens last March.

The British, as Paris expresses it, were merely serving their apprenticeship to victory last year, and had to suffer all the disappointments and disillusion of a novice. Now, however, as their magnificent work of the last months has shown, they are fully accomplished craftsmen. Their second conquest of the bloodstained fields of Picardy will have no painful sequel except for the boches.

"We used to say that it takes five years to make a soldier," said a French officer to me this morning, "but the British have shown us that they have created a magnificent army running into millions of men in far less time."

Owing to the excessively late arrival here of the British night communique, of which more than one journal complains this morning, public comment on yesterday's victorious advance is necessarily somewhat meager. Among the public, however, the enthusiasm evoked by the British success is wholehearted and unbounded.

Preparing For The Grand Attack

The fundamental difference between the British offensive of last year and the present one has not failed to receive attention. It is pointed out that in 1917 the Somme was the sole terrain of the offensive, whereas now it forms only a single portion of the great general battlefield. The extension of the battlefield, which has been so admirably carried out by the British, continues in a great series of co-ordinated operations, which appear to have as their objective the spreading out of the whole of the German armies into one long and comparatively thin line. Once they have been forced by Foch's present tactics to assume this position, the ground will have been fully prepared for a great general attack by the Allies, that will have for its principal object an smashing blow that shall pierce the enemy battlefield at a point where it is found to be weakest and throw the masses of his troops, after being divided in two, back upon themselves in hopeless confusion to the right and the left.

From that point, with the Allied armies intact, all that will be left to do will be to administer a coup de grace to the broken and battered German formations.

The development of the battle so far indicates that this is what Foch is aiming at. Ludendorff's method of defense has been to mass his men in depth to meet the various Allied attacks. Foch, by increasing the rapidly lengthening battlefield, has forced the German reserves to be thrown successively in sector after sector. On the principle that a hedge is much easier to cross than a forest, Foch, with each successive prolongation of the battlefield, is steadily transforming the German forest into a hedge.

When the enemy has been forced to use up all his forests to build a hedge—and the process is now well ad-

vanced—Foch's moment for the great general offensive will have come.

Haig's beautifully articulated maneuver, as it is termed here, is exactly similar to that which freed Montdidier, further south. Unqualified praise is bestowed by the French experts on the British commanders and their General Staffs for having conceived, and later carried out, "this fine maneuver," and on the troops "who, in very difficult country, are dominating and beating the enemy resolved to defend his positions foot by foot."

"Saturday's work," writes Maurice Hutin in the Echo de Paris, "which proved once again the splendid tenacity and will to conquer of all the children of Britain and her dominions, did honor to our Allies."

Experts here especially admire the tactical progress adopted by Byng and Rawlinson. During the last two days, it is pointed out, their line never ceased to form a series of salients and re-entrants which have disappeared successively in order to form new concavities and new convexities as the line was being gradually advanced eastward.

Successive Flanking Of The Foe

Today, the third day, the line presents the same contours. Every time powerful and solidly defended positions are encountered the British Generals, avoiding the heavy losses that would result from a frontal attack, direct their efforts against the less formidable positions to the right and left, and thus transform the more dangerous centers of resistance into fresh salients which can later be pinched out by enveloping them from the north and south.

As the battle develops the funda-

mental difference between the German and the Allied methods is becoming daily clear. All the great German offensives aimed at creating huge salients in the Allied lines, as bases for future offensives. Foch on the other hand, by reasoned and progressive extension of the battlefield, has pinioned down the enemy reserves in sector after sector and deprived them of the liberty of maneuver, while his own forces are free to advance on one section of the front after another, steadily strengthened by the constant flow of American reserves. No dangerous pockets or salients are being created which may lead to disastrous flank attacks such as that which crumpled up the Crown Prince's armies on the Marne, and everywhere the Allies are steadily and surely advancing.

The fact which gives especial satisfaction here is that so far, with the exception of a few special units, the American Army, whose organization was recently formally announced, has as yet taken no part in the battle of the Somme and the Oise. The Allied high command, as one Paris military critic points out, has therefore at its disposal the magnificent mass of fresh reserves who daily are increasing in number, and who will constitute the shock divisions of the Allied armies the day when Foch shall give the signal for the offensive that will bring the decisive victory. The present brilliant operations of the French and the British are preparing the final blow, which will be confided to the American legions. Such tasks, it is recalled in Paris, were always confided by Napoleon to the elite of his troops.

D'ANNUNZIO MAKES
REPRISAL ATTACKRains Bombs On Pola In Re-
venge For Austrian Raid
Over His Quarters

FOE ANXIOUS TO GET HIM

He Wears Dagger Of The Ardit
And His Squadron Is Known
As 'Storm Troop Of The Air'

By Ward Price

Italian Army headquarters, August 24.—Major Gabriele d'Annunzio, Italy's poet airman, who led the air raid on Vienna, carried out an adventurous and personal reprisal for an Austrian night air raid during which one of the enemy machines dropped a bomb literally within a yard of his sleeping quarters. The bomb did not explode, but its thud

knocked him over and broke a glass from which d'Annunzio had drunk an hour before.

In this the soldier poet gayly saw a matter for personal vengeance, and, starting off in the afternoon with his pilot in a new type of fast, weight-carrying land machine, he flew about 100 miles straight across the Adriatic Sea to Pola, dropped fourteen bombs on the arsenal, and returned safely to his aerodrome. I was waiting there when he arrived amid a round of cheers from his squadron.

"There was a heavy barrage fire," he told us, "and once I thought our tall had been struck, but not a single one of the Austrian chaser machines got up after us. The Austrians are very keen to get me, but they missed a good chance this afternoon."

Earlier in the day two Austrian fliers had been barked off their prey when an Italian single-seater came down with a damaged engine out in the Adriatic. Austrian destroyers and seaplanes came out after it, but

before they could get there another seaplane pilot swooped down, took the airman from the damaged machine behind him, sitting astride the fuselage, sank the damaged machine, and made off, leaving the barked Austrians behind.

D'Annunzio will wear henceforth

in his flights an ivory-tipped dagger. This weapon is the mark of the Italian Ardit, or storm troops, and all eight airmen who took part in the raid on Vienna have been named by their comrades "storm troops of air."

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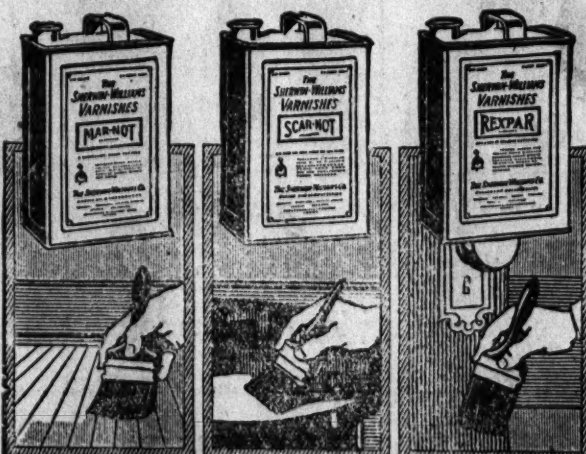
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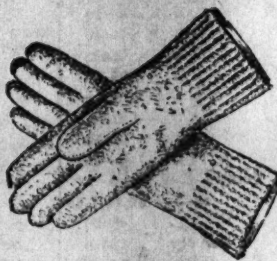
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Mex. Dollars Market Rate: 73.55
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 266
Copper Cash: per tael 1780
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Exchange Closing Quotations
London: T.T. 5/4
London: Demand 5/4 1/2
India: Demand 5/4 1/2
Paris: Demand 5/4 1/2
New York: Demand 127 1/2
Hongkong: Demand 127 1/2
Batavia: Demand 127 1/2
Singapore: Demand 127 1/2

Banks Buying Rates
London: Demand 5/4
London: 4 m/s. Cds. 5/4 1/2
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London: 6 m/s. Docy. 5/4 1/2
Paris: Demand 5/4 1/2
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Shanghai, October 5, 1918.
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THE MANAGEMENT

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.
Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

"BICKERTON'S" PRIVATE HOTEL
75, 74 and 75 Bubbling Well Road.
Seven minutes from Bund by tram.
Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. Separate baths, hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

Share Market Report

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co., in their Share Report for week ending October 3, write as follows:
Since the September Settlement on the 30th ult. business has been decidedly quiet with but few transactions recorded. H. and S. Banks are quoted for at \$580. Langkates have been somewhat erratic, business being recorded at Tls. 17 1/2 and Tls. 18. The market closed with sellers at Tls. 17 1/2. Cottons remain steady with but little business passing. Shanghai Docks changed hands at Tls. 153 Oct., but are now offered at Tls. 149 cash, with an easier tendency. B. and H. Wharves closed in demand at Tls. 105 buyers October as compared with business done on the 30th September at Tls. 112, and later Tls. 110 December. Wharves are wanted at Tls. 82 1/2, and Anglo-French Lands at Tls. 75. Rubbers continued to be neglected until the close of the week when numerous buyers came forward with offers which for the most part are still below the best official quotations of business done.
Sterling Quotation—The T.T. Rate on London today is 5/4 1/2.
Following is the cash business recorded:
September 27—Shanghai Municipal Council (1917) Tls. 97 1/2.
September 28—No business recorded.
September 30—S. and H. Wharves Tls. 112.
October 1—Langkates Tls. 17 1/2.
October 2—Kungyika Tls. 16.
October 3—Kungyika Tls. 16.
October 3—Shanghai Municipal Council (1917) 7 percent Debts. Tls. 97 1/2.

Silk Market Report

Messrs. William Little and Co., in their Silk Report for the week ending October 4, write as follows:
White Silk—The market has continued very quiet. Even the sudden slump in exchange to 5/2 1/2 for 4 m/s credits, recovering to 5/4 1/2 next day, at which rate a considerable amount of speculative cover was said to have been settled, so far has had no effect on the market. This may be due to the very heavy delays in cables experienced between America and also France.
Tussah—Blue Elephant, Tls. 530.
Silver Double Elephant, Tls. 477 1/2.
Gold Kiling, Tls. 447 1/2.
Tussah Futures—Kung Kee Mara, 1, Tls. 50/30.
Tussah Futures 8 coc.—Further business has been done in Best grades from Tls. 325 to Tls. 350, the bulk of the purchases at the higher figure. Settlements for past two weeks aggregate 2,000 bales.

Singapore Rubber Auctions

Following were the prices realised at our Auction on the September 18 and 19, 1918.

Sheet:	Smoked Fine Ribbed...	Smoked Good Ribbed...	Smoked Fine Plain...	Unsmoked Good Ribbed...	Unsmoked Fine Plain...	Unsmoked Good Plain...
50 1/2	45 1/2	42	39	NH	NH	NH
51	46 1/2	43	40	38	35	32
52	47 1/2	44	41	39	36	33
53	48 1/2	45	42	40	37	34
54	49 1/2	46	43	41	38	35
55	50 1/2	47	44	42	39	36
56	51 1/2	48	45	43	40	37
57	52 1/2	49	46	44	41	38
58	53 1/2	50	47	45	42	39
59	54 1/2	51	48	46	43	40
60	55 1/2	52	49	47	44	41
61	56 1/2	53	50	48	45	42
62	57 1/2	54	51	49	46	43
63	58 1/2	55	52	50	47	44
64	59 1/2	56	53	51	48	45
65	60 1/2	57	54	52	49	46
66	61 1/2	58	55	53	50	47
67	62 1/2	59	56	54	51	48
68	63 1/2	60	57	55	52	49
69	64 1/2	61	58	56	53	50
70	65 1/2	62	59	57	54	51
71	66 1/2	63	60	58	55	52
72	67 1/2	64	61	59	56	53
73	68 1/2	65	62	60	57	54
74	69 1/2	66	63	61	58	55
75	70 1/2	67	64	62	59	56
76	71 1/2	68	65	63	60	57
77	72 1/2	69	66	64	61	58
78	73 1/2	70	67	65	62	59
79	74 1/2	71	68	66	63	60
80	75 1/2	72	69	67	64	61
81	76 1/2	73	70	68	65	62
82	77 1/2	74	71	69	66	63
83	78 1/2	75	72	70	67	64
84	79 1/2	76	73	71	68	65
85	80 1/2	77	74	72	69	66
86	81 1/2	78	75	73	70	67
87	82 1/2	79	76	74	71	68
88	83 1/2	80	77	75	72	69
89	84 1/2	81	78	76	73	70
90	85 1/2	82	79	77	74	71
91	86 1/2	83	80	78	75	72
92	87 1/2	84	81	79	76	73
93	88 1/2	85	82	80	77	74
94	89 1/2	86	83	81	78	75
95	90 1/2	87	84	82	79	76
96	91 1/2	88	85	83	80	77
97	92 1/2	89	86	84	81	78
98	93 1/2	90	87	85	82	79
99	94 1/2	91	88	86	83	80
100	95 1/2	92	89	87	84	81

At the continuation of the sale this morning Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet and Fine Pale Crepe sold between 48 1/2 and 49 1/2 cents with only a moderate demand showing. Other grades were also cheaper than yesterday and the tendency is easy.
Meyer and Messer.

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co., inform us that the following is a translation of a telegraphic report received from their Singapore Agents in connection with the last weekly report auction held at Singapore on October 2, 1918.
No. 1 Smoked Sheet—\$0.464 per pound equivalent to 1s. 1 1/4 d. ex warehouse Singapore.
No. 1 Crepe—\$0.484 per pound equivalent to 1s. 1 1/4 d. ex warehouse Singapore.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	5350 B.
Chartered	271
Russo-Asiatic	Tls. 280
Marine Insurance	
Canton	3350 B.
North China	Tls. 127 1/2
Union of Canton	3190 B.
Yangtze	Tls. 26 1/2 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co.	Tls. 26 1/2 B.
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	3150 B.
Hopkong Fire	3250
Shipping	
Indo-China Def.	Tls. 180 B.
Indo-China Pref.	110/- B.
Shanghai Tug (6)	Tls. 37 1/2
Shanghai Tug (1)	Tls. 37
Mining	
Kailash	Tls. 10 B.
Oriental Cons.	27s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	\$2.40 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	\$154 1/2 S.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 145 S.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 24 1/2 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 100 B.
Hongkong Wharf	\$96 1/2 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 75 B.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 60 B.
Wellswell Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	\$15 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 65
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
H-we	Tls. 200
H-we Pref.	Tls. 17 1/2
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 120 B.
Oriental Cotton	Tls. 61 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 146
Kungyik	Tls. 16 B.
Yangtze	Tls. 3.40 B.
Yangtze Pref.	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Butler Tills	Tls. 25
China Sugar	\$80 B.
Green Island	\$6.30 B.
Langkate	Tls. 17 1/2 B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 100
Stores	
Hall and Holt	\$12 B.
Llewellyn	\$30
Lane, Crawford	\$90 B.
Moutrie	\$51 B.
Watson	\$13 1/2
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 61 B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.35 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 61 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5 1/2 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 24
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 0.65 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 0.65 B.
Bute	Tls. 0.75 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 9
Chempedak	Tls. 1.60 B.
Cheong	Tls. 1.90 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 0.61 B.
Dominion	Tls. 41 B.
Gula Kalumpung	Tls. 12 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 31 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 0.40 B.
Kapala	Tls. 27
Kapayang	Tls. 10 1/2
Kota Bahros	Tls. 4.40 B.
Kroowok Java	Tls. 10 1/2 B.
Padang	Tls. 9 B.
Pongkalun Duriat	Tls. 4
Pernata	Tls. 2 1/2
Rapah	Tls. 0.65 B.
Samagaya	Tls. 0.60 B.
Seokee	Tls. 0.75 B.
Semambu	Tls. 61 B.
Senawang	Tls. 0.50 B.
Shanghai Kiang	Tls. 7
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 10
Shai Malay pref.	Tls. 0.90
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 0.50 B.
Sungala	Tls. 7 1/2 B.
Sungel Duri	Tls. 31 B.
Sua Mangs	Tls. 0.50 B.
Shai Kalantan	Tls. 0.40 B.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.90 B.
Tekah Merah	Tls. 0.80 B.
Tobong	Tls. 12 1/2 B.
Ulabo	Tls. 0.60 B.
Ziangbo	Tls. 41 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 250 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 10 1/2
Shai Elec. and Aab.	Tls. 64 B.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 24 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 53
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 50
Shai Telephone	Tls. 83 B.
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 165 B.
S. Sellers. Ss. Sales. B. Buyers.	

Telephone No. Central 308
Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

BAR SILVER
London, October 1.—Today's Silver prices were:
Bar Silver Spot: 49 1/4 d. quiet.
Previous quotations, London, Sept. 30:
Bar Silver Spot: 49 1/4 d. steady.
London, September 28:
Bar Silver Spot: 49 1/4 d. quiet.
equivalent to 1s. 1 1/4 d. ex warehouse Singapore.
Market very weak, closed 45 cents both of them.
Offered 1,279 tons; sold 471 tons.

Launch Services
Tuesday, October 8, 1918.
The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China
Head office: SHANGHAI
Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital: Sh. Tls. 2,500,000
Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits: For 3 months at 3 1/2 per annum. For 6 months at 4 per annum. For 12 months at 5 per annum. On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.
H. G. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkong market as compiled on October 1, 1918.

Butcher's Meat	per lb.	14-20
Beef		14-20
Mutton		14-20
Pork		14-20
Veal		14-20
Fish	per lb.	14-20
Bream		14-20
Cod		14-20
Mandarin		14-20
Mackerel		14-20
Pomfret		14-20
Salmon		14-20
Sole		14-20
Whitbait		14-20
Game, Poultry And Eggs	each	\$2.50-3.00
Deer		\$2.50-3.00
Duck		40-60
Eggs	per doz.	16-18
Fowl	per lb.	16-18
Geese	each	60-70
Hare		40-60
Partridge		40-60
Pheasant		40-60
Pigeons		16-18
Plover		40-60
Quail		16-18
Snipe		14-16
Turkey	per lb.	35-40
Teal	each	10-12
Wild Duck		10-12
Wild Pigeons		10-12
Woodcock		40-60
Wild Geese		40-60
Fruit	per lb.	none
Apples		8-12
Bananas		6-7
Cherries		none
Chestnuts	per lb.	10-12
Chestnuts	per doz.	12-14
Pigs	per doz.	6-10
Grapes	per lb.	16-20
Lemons	each	8
Lichies	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mongosteans	per doz.	none
Melons	each	2-3
Oranges	per lb.	none
Peaches		10-16
Pears		8-16
Perseimmons		6-8
Peeboes		none
Pineapples		16-18
Pineapples		none
Strawberries		none
Walnuts		18-14
Vegetables	each	4-5
Artichokes		4-5
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Broad Beans	per lb.	6-8
Broccoli	per bunch	2-3
Butter	per lb.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Cabbages	each	4-5
Carrots		2-3
Cauliflower		none
Celery	per bunch	2-3
Fig Plant	per lb.	4-5
Green Corn	each	1-2
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions		2-3
Paranips	per bunch	2-3
Potatoes	per picul	14.00-1.60
Peas	per lb.	15-30
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	4-5
Tomatoes		6-8
Turips	per bunch	2-3
Grain And Flour	per 50 lbs.	\$5.50
Flour American		\$5.50
Flour Australian		\$4.50
Flour Shanghai		\$2.40
Rice	per 200 lbs.	\$7.00
Milk	per bottle	30
Foreign dairies		30
Chinese dairies		11
Poultry	per 114 lbs.	\$2.65
Barley		\$1.90
Brans		\$1.90
Household	per ton	\$13.00
Household		\$13.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	\$1.00
Laundry	per 100 articles	\$3.00-4.00
Laundry		\$3.00-4.00
F. J. W. Melville, Chief Inspector.		

The Bank of China
(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)
Authorized Capital: \$50,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital: 12,375,000.00
Reserve Fund

BUSINESS AND OFFICIAL NOTICES



I. SHAININ & CO.

notify their patrons that on October 9th their Branch Store at 12 Nanking Road, known as the "Home of Delicacies," will be removed to 100 SZECHUEN ROAD, corner of Jinkee Road, opposite Pathe Freres.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION
No. 2537.

FREEDOM OF SHANGHAI.

Notice is hereby given that the Certificate of the admission of Mr. E. C. Pearce as a Freeman of the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai has been drawn up and signed in accordance with Resolution XI passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers held on March 27, 1918.

This Certificate and photographs of the casket in which it is to be placed may be viewed at the Revenue Office, 7A The Bund, where sheets for signature by supporters of the aforesaid Resolution may be signed by Ratepayers.

By order,

N. O. LIDBELL,
Acting SecretaryCouncil Room,
Shanghai, August 15, 1918. 19444

SING HONG

11 North Szechuen Road.

GENT'S TAILOR

You are cordially invited to visit our new store which has just been completely equipped. We carry a complete stock of gentlemen's supplies. Competent tailors have been engaged who will satisfy our customers in style and cuts.

Our motto is

"Satisfaction and Low Cost" 19575



DRINK

Sparklis Pure
Aerated WaterOrder books upon
application toThe Eastern Syndicate
General Managers128a Szechuen Road
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SPECIALIST

(can speak English well)
ForVenereal and Surgical diseases.
Men and Women's diseases.
Skin diseases and rheumatism.Injection of all kinds of vaccine
serums, and 1914 (H04).
Charges moderate.
(Japanese) Dr. K. WATANABE,
A.M., M.D.31 Haining Road (fifth house from
North Szechuen Road).
Tel. North 2179. 17846

CHEAP SALE!

Tientsin Carpets in all sizes
and patterns

We invite inspection.

We execute orders for export.

Kung I Cheng Carpet
Manufacturers

G-5 Mohawk Road 19287

CARPETS OF EXCELLENCE

At the Lowest Possible Prices.
Come and See Us.The HWA YING Factory—the
largest and most modern of its kind—
invites your inspection and patronage.
We have a large stock of Tientsin
carpets and rugs from which to
choose. The best patterns manufactured
from guaranteed quality sheep
or camel hair. Our dyes are warranted
fadedless. Customers' own designs
made up to order.Price according to quality and size
from \$7.50 upwards or, by the square
foot, at \$0.50 to \$1.40 per foot.For the convenience of our Patrons
we have recently arranged an adequate
and comfortable showroom.
PLEASE PAY US A VISIT. We
shall be pleased to show you our carpets
and the method of manufacture.
You will not be importuned to buy;
we leave this matter to your judgment.Our factory will be found on the
NORTH side of PEKING ROAD, a
little East of Shans Road corner.
The No. 12187 PEKING ROAD.
Beware of imitation Carpets—
purported to be made from camel or
sheep's wool—which are really manu-
factured from Hemp.
A Camel wool carpet will wear for
15 years.
A Hemp Carpet will wear for only
3 years.

HONMA HOSPITAL,

No. 21 Miller Road. Tel. North 2961

Dr. T. YAMADA,

(former Assistant at the Imperial
University at Tokio and
Fukuoka.)Internal Medicine,
Children's Diseases.

Dr. K. HONMA,

(former Assistant at the Imperial
University at Fukuoka.)Women's Diseases,
Confinement, Surgery,
Skin Diseases,
Venereal DiseasesIt will pay you to wait
for
Hill's Winter Bazaar
which will shortly open
at
12 NANKING ROAD,
(opposite Robinson Piano Co.)This Bazaar is held with the
object of selling off a consignment
of goods arrived here after the
closing up of our retail business.The goods will be offered at
PRE-WAR PRICES and include:
Wool Blankets, Sheetings, Table
Linen, Curtains, Coatings, Home-
spuns, Serges, Dress Fabrics, Wool
and Silk Stockings and Socks,
Winter Underwear, etc. etc.

Wait For This Opportunity

The Hing Wah Paste Mfg.
Company, LimitedProblem of high cost of
living solved.Our Macaroni, Paste Star,
Vermicelli in coil and all
soup stuffs, etc., are made
from the choicest ingredi-
ents with the latest foreign-
made machinery under the
most hygienic conditions.People living in China
should consume the products of
local industries, especially food
stuffs.We guarantee our goods are
cheaper and fresher than im-
ported goods.Our goods have been examined
and certified by the Hongkong
Government Chemist.

Samples on application.

71 North Soochow Road.
Telephone Central 3385.

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and Stores,

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Agents, Shanghai and Hongkong.

Dr. James Yuking

Men's Diseases only

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Special rates to men in uniform.

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Phone North 2651.

Dealer in

Musical Instruments and Music.
Y. 26, North Szechuen Road.

SAEY TAI

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Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters
Tuesday, October 1st.We shall commence our
Great Clearance

SALE

25% Discount off all goods
For two weeks only

Comprising

Suits for Autumn and Winter,
Indigo Blue Serges, Fancy Tweeds,
Waterproof Cloth, Over-Coatings, Best
Quality Tweed Suits. All materials are
from the best home firms, and in the
latest designs and colorings.Also General Provisions Importers,
Wine and Spirit Merchants.

SPECIAL SALE

P. 250/1 Nanking Road, Shanghai

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Mr. and Mrs. Seki
Electric and Hand MassageGraduated at the Massage School
of Tokyo, Japan.

No. 1469, Woosung Road,

End of Minghong Road,
SHANGHAI.

ASTOR GRILL

(Broadway, near Astor House)

Musical Dinner

Every Night

From 8 to 11 o'clock

Best cuisine and wines

Tel. North 1846

TURKISH BATH

and
MESSAGE ESTABLISHMENTSpecialty for rheumatism and
nervousness; fat people reduced. 15
years' experience in U.S.A. Patients
attended at their residences by ar-
rangement.Prof. I. K. SEIRO,
Tel. N. 2768, 25 North Szechuen Road

Calculator Machines for Sale

A time-and-money-saving ma-
chine which adds, subtracts,
multiplies and divides. Sold for
the small sum of Tls. 15.00 only.APPLY TO THE
Continental Import & Export
Company
8 MUSEUM ROAD. 19567

Russian Lady Dentist

Miss. A. Gauhman

20 Nanking Road,

Time 9-12 : 2-6

Tel. 1916. 17257

Lieut. Hudson, U.S. Airman,
Downs 3 Planes In A Day

With the American Forces on the Lorraine front, August 25, (Associated Press).—Three German airplanes brought down in one day, a record for American aviators, has been credited to Lieutenant Donald Hudson, a son of Paul Hudson of Washington. He thus becomes the fifth American ace.

Lieutenant Hudson accounted for the three German machines on August 1, when the American forces were fighting for possession of Saponay. He was engaged by one airplane when well up in the air. His engine failed, but he ran on "pressure," although all the time sinking over the German lines.

Finally, he managed to get over one German battleplane and shot it down. Then he tried to escape to his own lines, but was pursued by the remaining two enemy planes. At a height of only about a thousand feet he outmaneuvered both machines and sent both crashing to the ground. The Lieutenant landed well behind his own lines. The entire engagement lasted twenty minutes.

Shipping Items

The L.C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow

for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow

for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Sulyang Maru left

Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hong-

kong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking left Tien-

tsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and

Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Han-

kow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Han-

kow for Shanghai on Friday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru

left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The L.C. s.s. Wingsang left Hong-

kong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Han-

kow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left

Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien will leave

Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and

Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting will leave

Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow will leave

Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Luoyi will leave Han-

kong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The L.C. s.s. Loongwo will leave

Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The T.K.K. s.s. Shanyang Maru

will leave Hankow for Shanghai to-

morrow.

The C.M. s.s. Nanking left Yokohama

for Shanghai on Thursday and is

due at the Hongkong Wharf to-
morrow. The Nanking leaves for Hong-kong and Manila Tuesday morning at
10 o'clock.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Tategami Maru

(Yokohama-Shanghai Line) with

mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on
Friday and may be expected to ar-
rive at Wayside Wharf today about
3 p.m.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.	
Kawachi Maru	Sept. 2
Sado Maru	Aug. 16
Inaba Maru	Sept. 23
For Liverpool, etc.	
Arestes	Sept. 20
For San Francisco	
China	Sept. 10
Tenyo Maru	Sept. 13
Colomba	Sept. 15
Shinyo Maru	Oct. 5
For Seattle	
Fushimi Maru	Sept. 15
Kashima Maru	Sept. 29
For Tacoma:	
Africa Maru	Sept. 8
Arabia Maru	Sept. 28
For Vancouver	
Empress of Japan	Sept. 14
Bessele Dollar	Sept. 19
Key West	Sept. 26
For Marseilles	
Fukura Maru	Sept. 8
For Port Said:	
Sphinx	Sept. 9
For Italy, etc:	
Roma	Sept. 12
For Naples, etc:	
Hwahting	Oct. 2

Siccawei Weather Report

4.—Fine weather in our regions.
Rain and squalls on the coasts of
Fukien and of Formosa. The typhoon
is still deepening on the coasts of this
island. Unhappily the communications
have been interrupted with the inter-
ior of the country.
5.—Cloudy weather with some slight
rain at sunrise. NNE breezes. The
barometer shows a tendency to ris-
ing again.

Saturday, October 5, 1918.

WEATHER 4 A.M. 9 A.M.

Bar. at Centg., mm.	760.60 762.31
Bar. at Centg., inches	29.93 30.01
Variation for mm 24h	-0.16 -0.08
Variation for mm 12h	-0.59 -0.04
Wind—Direction	N NE
Wind—Kilom per hour	13 28
Wind—Miles	8.1 17.4
Temperature—Cen	19° 21° 4
Temperature—Fah	66.9 70.5
Humidity co.	94 84
Nebulosity 5-10	10 10
Rainfall mm	— 0.4
Rainfall inches	— 0.02

AMUSEMENTS

VICTORIA THEATRE

SHOWING

On October 6th, 7th and at the
Matinee Today

Pauline Frederick

in

"NANETTE
OF THE
WILDS"

FIVE PARTS

and

Selected New Comedies

PAULINE FREDERICK
Famous Players Paramount

SEE AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE

On October 6th and 7th

and at the

Matinee Today,

at 3.15 p.m.

THE POPULAR

Blanche Sweet

IN

"THE STORM"

Five Parts

SPLENDID NEW COMEDIES

BLANCHE SWEET
IN THE STORM
(LARRY)

THE PRINCE OF MIRTH IS TO BE SEEN

AT THE

OLYMPIC THEATRE

on October 11th, 12th and 13th

IN A NEW AND UNPRECEDENTED MIRTH-PROVOKING COMEDY

CHARLIE CHAPLIN PROGRAMME



SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Order Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

SUBOPEAN LINE	
For London or Liverpool via ports. (For Liverpool.)	
ITO MARU	12,500
KITANO MARU	16,000
AMERICAN LINE	
Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, H. C., and Seattle, Washington.	
KATORI MARU	19,000 Capt. I. Noma, Oct. 28
SUWA MARU	21,000 Capt. T. Sekine, Nov. 18
MANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE	
(Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)	
WATEGAMI MARU	4,500 Capt. N. Teurubashi, Oct. 8
SAISHU MARU	4,000 Capt. T. Oishi, Oct. 15
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000 Capt. M. Taniguchi, Oct. 17
MANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE	
OMI MARU	7,000 Capt. M. Machida, Oct. 6
WAKESHIMA MARU	4,500 Capt. R. Arakida, Oct. 13
KUMANO MARU	9,500 Capt. P. Salto, Oct. 19
WAKESHIMA MARU	4,500 Capt. R. Arakida, Oct. 26
FOR JAPAN	
SHIDZUOKA MARU	12,500 Capt. F. Yamazaki, Oct. 14
KORE TO SEATTLE	
KAMO MARU	16,000 Capt. R. Shimidzu, Oct. 13
FOR HONGKONG	
KATORI MARU	19,000
KASHIMA MARU	19,000 Capt. Y. Tazawa, Dec. 4
FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG	
SUWA MARU	21,000
FUJIMI MARU	21,000
AUSTRALIAN LINE	
Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)	
WANGO MARU	14,000
NAKMO MARU	19,000
AKI MARU	12,500
CALCUTTA LINE	
Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)	
OMI MARU	7,000
BOMBAY LINE	
Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)	
WAKESHIMA MARU	4,500
WAKESHIMA MARU	4,500
The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.	
For freight, passage and further information apply to T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha. Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.	

CONSORTIUM ANSWERS
GOLD NOTE STATEMENTExpresses Pleasure Proposed
Issue Does Not Conflict
With Its Option

Reuter's Pacific Service
Peking, October 4.—The Legations representing the Banking Group met yesterday and discussed the reply of the Chinese Government to the protest concerning the issue of gold-notes and today forwarded a note to the Chinese Government expressing satisfaction that the proposed gold-note issue does not conflict in any way with the option held by the Banking Group in respect of the loan for currency reform.

Peking Confirms Tokio
Waives Boxer Money

Reuter's Pacific Service
Peking, October 4.—The Chinese Minister at Tokio reports that Japan intends to remit her portion of the Boxer Indemnity.

Critical Battle
Of War Now On

(Continued from Page 1)
the coastal front. He concludes by comparing Marshal Foch's present operations to boring holes at five points preparatory to blasting with dynamite.

Reuter's agency learns that the German infantry divisions on the Western front are now reduced to 187, together with five divisions of Austro-Hungarian troops.

Military experts express the opinion that, with a view to keeping Turkey in the war, the Central Powers will be obliged to establish a new front on the Danube and to reinforce Turkey. The question is where are troops to be got for this purpose. Three are thirty-three second-rate German and thirteen second-rate Austrian divisions in Russia, with which it would be possible to create a front on the Danube, while troops could be transferred in forty-eight hours from Odessa to Constantinople, but the evacuation of these forces would mean an uprising in Russia and the giving up of the whole results of the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk.

It is reported that the Austrian left flank is now retreating along the whole line in Albania.

French Clear Up
Pocket On Vesle

(Continued from Page 1)
Blanc and Medeah Farm, north-west of Somme-Py.

2,800 prisoners have already been counted today.

Aviation.—Unfavorable weather yesterday made observation of the movements of the enemy very difficult.

Twenty-six tons of bombs and thousands of cartridges were used with good effect.

Ten enemy aeroplanes were felled. Our bombing squadrons surprised and bombed a concentration of the enemy in his rear.

Our aviators at several points fed our advanced troops, dropping two tons of provisions on the 1st and the same quantity yesterday.

Challenge Important Victory
London, October 3.—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters reports this afternoon:

The capture of the railway junction at Challerange means that the enemy's second line of resistance in eastern Champagne has been breached. The enemy's original line of defenses here consisted of a belt of old fortifications one to five miles in depth. The line of 1916 had become the outpost zone of the 1918 line. Behind a far stronger main line of resistance had been constructed. The first line fell on the first morning of the French attack and during the next two days the Germans were driven out of their main line but retired to their second line positions prepared seven miles in the rear of the first. It is this line, which runs from Notre Dame des Champs on the west, in front of Orfeuil and Monthois and Challerange, which has now been pierced.

Some of the enemy's first line positions were of fantastic strength. The second main-line, which the enemy is now holding, consists of a chain of concrete machine-gun shelters with an abundance of very deep wire entanglements.

The fighting has been of a most obstinate character. The enemy began with thirteen divisions and then added twelve new divisions, all of which were enjoined not to yield an inch of ground after the outpost line had been crossed. A captured Order says: "It must be driven into the flesh and blood of your men that they must hold their ground. The honor of the officers stands or falls with these positions. When the main-line of resistance is at stake there is no such thing as mobile defense."

Sir George Cave Heads
Prisoner CommitteeWill Be Responsible For Questions
Involving Captives In
Enemy Countries

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, October 3.—Press Bureau. The War Cabinet has appointed Sir George Cave chairman of an Inter-Departmental Prisoners of War Committee, which will be responsible for all questions affecting prisoners of war in enemy countries.

CANTON DECLARES WAR
ON HSU SHIH-CHANGFormally Opens Hostilities For
Accepting Presidency And
Recognising New Parliament

Reuter's Pacific Service
Canton, October 4.—The Southern Military Government has formally declared war on President Hsu Shih-chang because he has accepted election by a bogus parliament, thus recognizing the new parliament and refusing to respect the existing Provisional Constitution.

The Military Government appoints Chen Chung-ming as Provisional Commissioner of Fukien.

MID-EUROPEAN STATES
ORGANISE FEDERATIONRepresentatives Of Oppressed
Nationalities Hold Preliminary
Meeting In Washington

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, October 4.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—Representatives of Mid-European States at a meeting held here today created a federation known as the "Democratic Mid-European States" for the promotion of the common interests of their States. They propose a union to create a Federation of States spreading across Europe from the Baltic to the Black and Adriatic Seas and thus forever to bar Germany from the Far East.

The nationalities represented at the meeting included Rumanians, Jugos-Slavs, Poles, Lithuanians, Czechoslovaks, Ukrainians, Irishmen and Finns. Professor S. G. Masaryk, President of the Czechoslovak National Council, was elected president of the federation. Professor H. O. Miller was delegated by the American Government to assist in the organization. Professor Miller said:

"Never before in history have the eight nationalities here represented been gathered together in the unanimous purpose of working out a constructive program for 65,000,000 people living in a territory extending from the Arctic Ocean to the Black and Adriatic Seas. It gives birth to the federation of States without which there can be no peace. For many centuries problems for the solution of which this organization is organized have been dealt with by methods in which justice played no part and in recent years it has been the deliberate purpose of Austria and Germany by every possible artificial means to stimulate dissension among them. Today union has been begun and the strength generated by these centuries of oppression is turning with full force in its own defense. It is based on the democratic principles proclaimed by President Wilson."

M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador to the United States, was unable to attend but he wrote a letter in which he said:

"I need not say that I sincerely share your sentiments for nations which are still in bondage and whose day of liberation is at hand. There is no son of France who does not believe as you do."

Guillaumat Planned
Bulgaria's Death BlowBoth He and General D'Esperey,
Who Carried It Out, Get
Military Medal

(French Wireless)
Lyons, October 4.—The victory of the Allies in Macedonia is due to General Guillaumat who conceived it and prepared it and to General Franchet d'Esperey who carried it out. They have both received the Military Medal with laudatory commendations thus attaining the highest reward to which a soldier may aspire.

Votes For Women
Beaten In SenateUpper House, However, Agrees
To Reconsider And Take
New Vote

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, October 3.—The Senate, by 53 votes to 31, has agreed to woman suffrage but as the necessary two-thirds majority was not secured the proposal drops.

Washington, October 4.—The Senate has accepted for reconsideration the amendment to the Constitution granting women's suffrage.

CHINA IS ASKED TO SEND
REPRESENTATIVE TO UFAPrince Kudacheff Informs
Wachaou of Establishment of
All-Russian Directorate

Reuter's Pacific Service
Peking, October 4.—Prince Kudacheff today visited the Wachaou and presented telegrams reporting the inauguration of the Ufa All-Russian Directorate and asking China to send a representative to Ufa.

It is understood that similar requests are being presented to other countries.

Vladivostok, October 4.—The notorious Bolshevik nest at Vladivostok known as the Central Bureau of Professional Unions, which sprang up immediately the Soviet was overthrown, ostensibly to protect labor interests but with the real aim of restoring the Soviet, has been closed down under the regulations of martial law for holding Bolshevik meetings in secret.

A Proclamation issued today orders Germans, Austrians, Magyars and Turks to register themselves at the Czechoslovak staff headquarters within seven days, in default of being court-martialed as spies.

The Premier of the Omak Government, M. Volodinsky, publicly notifies that all members of the staff of the Vladivostok Siberian Government who have not been invited to serve on the Omak Central Government will be discharged by October 7. This passes General Horvath's irremovable rival, who came in as a lion and goes out as a lamb.

General Semenov and General Kalmikoff have opened up recruiting stations here for the enlistment of volunteers for their respective contingents.

Tokio, October 3.—War Office official. The trophies taken in the Amur district between September 18 and 22 total five steamers, 30 cars, five motors, 512 rifles, one machine-gun, 17 cases of ammunition and thousands of bayonets and lances.

The Chinese officials and people in the Amur localities everywhere are according a very sincere reception to the Japanese troops and the Chinese are extremely happy to be able to cultivate the neighborly relationship of the two countries dealing with the present situation.

Tokio, October 4.—War Office official. No enemy was found at the eight gold mines west of Gorofoek. The enemy at the Horak gold mine evacuated the place on the arrival of our troops.

In the vicinity of Danbuki no enemy has been found and when our troops entered Danbuki on September 27 the inhabitants hoisted white flags and welcomed them.

Among the numerous trophies we have taken are nine steamers, 331 passenger-cars, 1,300 hand grenades, 29 machine-guns and four mortars.

(American Wireless To Reuter)

A Pacific Port, October 4.—(Received by French Wireless Station).—General Maurice Janin, French Commander and a veteran of the Marne, is here en route to Siberia to assume command of the Czechoslovak forces. He raised a new Czechoslovak banner at a public reception here. An impressive public welcome greeted the French General and members of his staff. General Janin said:

"The Czechoslovak people have solemnly been re-established in their rights and national entity by the joint declaration of the Allied Governments. The Czechoslovak flag, flying in the breeze with those of the Allies, will proclaim to the world the independence and national sovereignty of one of the most oppressed of peoples, a people which best deserved, by its courage and resistance, the right to life and liberty. None better than you, citizens of America, can comprehend the long endured sufferings of the Czechoslovaks and none better can appreciate their heroic struggle and wonderful resolution. In the name of the Czechoslovak people I place in your hands and through you present to your city their national flag."

News has been received of the death of Mr. Frederick A. Biden of the Hongkong Public Works Department and Sergeant-Major of the Defense Corps. He was found dead in his home in Hongkong 14 years ago and was a popular member of the Hongkong Club.

The Exchange Banks which are members of the Shanghai Foreign Bankers' Association will close for business October 10 on account of the Chinese National Holiday.

Two cases wherein Chinese were charged with conducting opium smoking establishments were before the Mixed Court yesterday. In each case the accused was ordered to pay a fine of \$50 or serve two months in jail.

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TSAR IN HIS DIARY
PRAISED KERENSKYDecidedly In The Right Place,
He Wrote Of Premier When
Taking OfficeGRIEVED BY DEFEATISTS
Deplored Weakness And Doubt
In Army—Wrote Of Felling
Trees For Diversion

Rotterdam, August 24, (Despatch to the London Daily Telegraph).—German newspapers continue to reproduce from the Russian paper Izvestia extracts from the late Tsar's diary. The form of publication is unimpeachable, as only the most interesting entries are selected in a haphazard manner, so that chronological order is not observed.

A confusion in dates has arisen from the inconsistent use of the old and new calendars, in the following quotations, which are placed together from different renderings. The new style is observed.

"July 2, (1917).—Before midday came good news about the beginning of an offensive on the southwestern front, in the direction of Sloznow. After two days of artillery preparation, our troops broke through the enemy's positions, taking 170 officers and 10,000 men prisoners and capturing cannon and machine-guns. I thank Thee, O Lord! God has sent us this in a good hour. I feel myself quite different after this joyful message."

"July 9.—Our good commander, Colonel Kombinskak, has requested me not to shake hands with the officers in the presence of strangers and not to call out any words of greeting to the guards. This I have done sometimes, but they, however, do not respond. Studied geography with Alexs. Then we felled a giant tree in the garden behind the orangery. The guards even wanted to help in this work. Read to the end 'The Count of Monte Cristo'."

"July 18.—In St. Petersburg today there were riots and fighting. A number of soldiers and sailors arrived from Kronstadt to oppose the Provisional Government. Complete confusion. Where are the people who could take this movement in their hands and could end the struggle (without) shedding blood? The root of the evil is in St. Petersburg itself, not in the whole of Russia."

"July 19.—Happily a tremendous majority of the troops in St. Petersburg remain faithful to their duty and order has been restored in the streets. Worked the whole of the day in the woods. Felled four trees and sawed them up. In the evening I began Tarsarin of Tarsarcon."

"July 21.—Worked in the park. Today, like yesterday, the guards of the 1st and 4th Regiments were correct in service and did not patrol during our walk in the garden. Changes have taken place in the Government. Prince Lvoff has gone. Kerensky becomes Minister President, and at the same time Minister of War and Marine. He also has the leadership of the Trade Ministry. This man is decidedly in the right place at the present moment. The greater power he has the better it will be."

"July 24.—In the morning I walked with Alexs. On my return I learned of the arrival of Kerensky. In our conversation he mentioned our probable departure for the south on account of the proximity of Tsarskoe Selo to the disturbed capital. Olga's name day, therefore, went to church. Worked well in the garden. Read the third part of the trilogy of Moresch-kow's 'Peter'. Well written but leaves a heavy impression behind."

"July 27.—Bad news from the southwestern front. After our defensive at Halicz, many divisions, which were completely soaked with humiliating defeatist teaching did not carry out the command to attack, but withdrew without any pressure from the enemy. At some positions the Germans and Austrians have made use of this, for them, favorable state of affairs, and carried out with great form a break through in Southern Galicia, which may force the whole of the Galician front to retreat. Simply weakness and doubt. Today, at last, the Provisional Government has declared that in the theater of war capital punishment shall be restored for treachery. If only this measure has not come too late. Worked again. Felled three trees, sawed up two. Began quietly to pack books and things."

"July 28.—In the morning I walked with Alexs. On my return I learned of the arrival of Kerensky. In our conversation he mentioned our probable departure for the south on account of the proximity of Tsarskoe Selo to the disturbed capital. Olga's name day, therefore, went to church. Worked well in the garden. Read the third part of the trilogy of Moresch-kow's 'Peter'. Well written but leaves a heavy impression behind."

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"August 10.—In the morning I walked with Alexs. On my return I learned of the arrival of Kerensky. In our conversation he mentioned our probable departure for the south on account of the proximity of Tsarskoe Selo to the disturbed capital. Olga's name day, therefore, went to church. Worked well in the garden. Read the third part of the trilogy of Moresch-kow's 'Peter'. Well written but leaves a heavy impression behind."

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Business and Official Notices

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of
PEDRO DIAZ
Deceased. Cause No. 488
NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before March 21, 1919, and all persons owing the said decedent are required to make payment to the undersigned.

MATEA DIAZ,
Administrator,
129 Haining Road,
Shanghai, China.

September 22, 1918. 19431.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Last Will and
Testament of
DENETHIO R. TRINIDAD
Deceased. Cause No. 688
NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Executor of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before March 21, 1919, and all persons owing the said decedent are required to make payment to the undersigned.

EMERILIA TRINIDAD,
Executor,
144 P.D.A. Haining Road,
Shanghai, China.

September 22, 1918. 19423.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Last Will and
Testament of
ANITA McFARLANE HAZELTON
Deceased. Cause No. 685.
NOTICE

To the Heirs and all others interested
In the Estate of the above-named
Deceased:

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to an order of said Court, that a hearing on the petition of Richard F. Hazleton for the probate of an instrument purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of said deceased, and for the issuance of Letters of Administration cum testamento annexo, will take place on Saturday, October 12, 1918, at 10:00 a.m., in the Session Hall of said Court.

WILLIAM A. CHAPMAN,
Acting Clerk.

Shanghai, China.
September 22, 1918. 19423.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Last Will and
Testament of
ANITA McFARLANE HAZELTON
Deceased. Cause No. 685.
NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Special Administrator of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before March 21, 1919, and all persons owing the said decedent are required to make payment to the undersigned.

WILLIAM A. CHAPMAN,
Special Administrator,
11 Whangpoo Road,
Shanghai, China.

September 22, 1918. 19424.

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American Consulate-General
19568



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SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

Autumn Race Meeting 1918

The Entries for the Autumn Race Meeting Will Close at the Grand Stand at 5 p.m. on Saturday, 12th October, 1918.

Members leaving entries at the Grand Stand are requested to deposit them in the Box in the Secretary's Office, labelled "entries for the Shanghai Races."

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.
19609

THE QUEST SOCIETY

will meet tomorrow (Monday) afternoon, the 7th instant, to hear a lecture on VEDANTA As the Foundation of Oriental Religions. Dr. H. CHATLEY, presiding. Time: 5.30. Place: KALEE HOTEL. Visitors are cordially invited. 19617 O-5

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Kiangwan Races

47th Gymkhana Meeting
10th and 12 October, 1918.
(Thursday and Saturday)

1st Day First Saddling Bell at 11:30 a.m. sharp.
Tiffin interval after 3rd Race.

2nd Day First Saddling Bell at 1:30 p.m.

ENTRANCE TICKETS: \$1.00 each, obtainable at the Gate.

SPECIAL TRAINS: First Day at 10:30 a.m. 11:00 a.m. 11:30 a.m. 12:25 p.m. 1:00 p.m. 2:00 p.m.

Second Day at 1:00 p.m. 1:30 p.m. 2:00 p.m. 2:15 p.m.

TIFFINS AND REFRESHMENTS: will be served at the Race Course.

By order,
Y. S. Day,
Secretary.

The International Recreation Club

SPECIAL ENTRIES for the Kiangwan St. Leger and The Kiangwan Challenge Cup close on Saturday, 12th inst. at 8:00 p.m. at the Club House, 126, Bubbling Well Road.

SUBSCRIPTION GRIFFINS: Intending subscribers are requested to send their names to the undersigned not later than 8:00 p.m. Saturday, 12th inst.

By order,
Y. S. Day,
Secretary.

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The Exchange Banks which are members of the above Association, will close for the transaction of Public Business on Thursday, the 10th October, the day fixed by the Chinese Government as a National Festival.

19608

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19611

APARTMENTS WANTED

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19582 O-6

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 17

DANCING

PROFESSIONAL dancer, B. Richards, is willing to take more pupils in latest ball-room dancing. Also special dances. Classes arranged if desired. Children's fancy and special dances taught by lady teacher. Telephone Central 2283.

19598 O-8

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19448 O-6

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with board, small comfortable room, suitable for bachelor, stabling and telephone. Apply to Box 32, THE CHINA PRESS.

19616 O-6

AMERICAN Gentleman

desires another to join in most comfortable rooms. Superior home, excellent table, garden, tennis, \$90 inclusive. Apply to Box 26, THE CHINA PRESS.

19603 O-9

WANTED in charming residence,

married couple or two bachelors as paying guests. Bright airy rooms. Good table, garden, tennis. \$90 all inclusive. Select locality. Apply to Box 27, THE CHINA PRESS.

19603 O-9

TO LET, in private Christian

family, one attic room, with board, \$50 per month. Good table provided. Apply No. 11 Quinsan Gardens.

19612 O-6

FOR RENT 8-room house on

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O-6

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19599

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19584 O-10

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19589

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19481

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19576 O-9

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED competent stenographer and typist for general office work. Apply in person to M. P. Walker, 4 Minghong Road, corner of Seward Road, between 1.30 and 2 p.m.

19615 O-8

WANTED: Nursery governess or

lady nurse for Yokohama, to take entire charge of boy (5) and girl (4). State age, qualifications, nationality and salary required. Interview can be arranged in Shanghai. Apply to Box 12, THE CHINA PRESS.

19679 O-9

SITUATIONS WANTED

THOSE who want a useful and trustworthy Chinese chief assistant, well-educated and intelligent, for accounts and audit work, especially railway accounts, will please communicate with Box 31, THE CHINA PRESS.

19614 O-9

LADY (British) expert in short-

hand and typewriting, seeks half-day engagement as secretary or stenographer. Reply to Box 25, THE CHINA PRESS.

19601 O-4

A YOUNG lady, with a thorough

knowledge of French, is willing to help in any firm as a general assistant and typist. Apply to Box 28, THE CHINA PRESS.

19604 O-9

EXPERT stenographer and typist

(British) wishes position in a private office, or could call daily for work to be done at home. Good salary required. Apply to Box 21, THE CHINA PRESS.

19592 O-6

LADY, one year's experience, seeks

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19585 O-4

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19613 O-6

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19603 O-6

YOUNG Englishman requires

lessons in shorthand and typing. Please state system of shorthand and full particulars, to Box 23, THE CHINA PRESS.

19595 O-6

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19167

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19606 O-6

FOR SALE: Bargain. Lady's

genuine, sable skin coat. Cost Tls. 1,000. Tls. 200 or nearest offer. Apply to Box 24, THE CHINA PRESS.

19603 O-6

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19610 O-9

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and carriage ponies for sale. Guaranteed perfectly sound. Apply to Box 22, THE CHINA PRESS.

19593 O-9

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condition, brand-new tyres, Tls. 95.00. Please apply to Box 18, THE CHINA PRESS.

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gun. Hammerless and ejector gun preferable. Please apply to Box 11, THE CHINA PRESS.

Bringing Up Father



The New Autumn Gowns



A Net Frock That Will Be Worn in the Early Days of September

One of the More Formal Gowns of the Late Summer

By Lady Duff-Gordon
(“LUCILE”)

THIS is the time when we are seeing the last of the pre-Autumn gowns. One who would have been a boulevardier in Paris five years ago, a clubman in New York eighteen months ago, but who is back from France on a Y. M. C. A. mission, cast a transient eye upon Fifth Avenue at tea time. He saw smart young women emerging from the Red Cross workrooms, divested of their uniforms of caps and aprons and hurrying to meet friends for the half hour rest over a cup of tea and toasted war bread. He said meditatively, “Tis the last rose of Summer.”

The reference was not to the vigorous young women, with the determined countenance and the executive air, but to the frocks they wore. He meant the gowns in which they were attired represented the last sartorial blooming of the Summer. It is nearly the last hour of pale tints and gossamer fabrics. It is a protracted leavetaking of the most poetical garments of the year. Winter for substantialness, Spring for brightening of color, Autumn for richness of tint, but Summer for the poetry of gowning.

The net gown, for instance, is a late blooming rose of the wardrobe. This not

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous “Lucile” of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

because of its appropriateness, for it is distinctly passe as soon as the evening turn chill, but because it is one of the gowns that, as the wearers express it, “is easily worn.” It is light and easily put on and off.

The formal gown in the centre of this page is an example of the kind to which the wearers are saying a long, lingering, regretful farewell. The net gown, so dear because so comfortably worn, and at the same time so attractive, is combined in this instance with silk trimmings. It is rendered more elaborate by the embroidered design upon the coat. The skirt is of three portions, a knee length tunic and an ankle length tunic, nearly covering a narrow slip. The Pierrot collar of dark net is a smart adjunct.

Two simple tub dresses, with dainty ribbon girdles, are also shown for the warm days that may be expected the early part of September.

This is a time, too, when the colored organdie is suitable for the few warm days that are veritable last days of Summer. While I believe in dressing for the day rather than the season, I advise keeping a few Summer frocks available until the month of September has turned into its last third.

Among the most seasonable of the pre-Autumn gowns are those of silk and others of crepe, or those which display a union of both. Those of dark color may be suitably worn to the moment when the new cloth suit or one-piece frock is sent home and the velvet and plumed hats appear. For I trust none of my friends and readers will commit the error in taste of wearing an Autumn hat

with a Summer gown—an error which is too common for gratification as to American taste. Care to suit the boots to the gown and the hat to both is also not as much exercised as it should be.

During their fond leave-takings of the Summer frocks in which they have worked or danced and flirted, but never lounged—for this is not lounging time for any one in the world—the women wearing them are determining their Fall wardrobes. They are looking over the usual Autumn offerings in purple and the other, always more welcome, received, black and dark blue. They are deciding whether the blouse and skirt shall be more numerous in their closets or whether the one-piece dress shall predominate.

That there is, even at this early moment, an indication of a popular demand for the straight line garments in preference to those definitely outlining the figure will be pleasing to most women. For the garment that has nearly straight lines, and a particularly high girdle, makes for the appearance of youth.

Most women under thirty-five are glad that the tri-corner is evident on many hats, and that the “turned-back-from-the-face” sort is to predominate for street wear. That the Autumn will probably herald an onrush of ostrich plumed chapeaux women welcome or regard with disfavor according to whether or not they are the possessors of fine plumes.

There is no question as to the intrinsic beauty of the plume as an ornament for a hat, nor as to its being a becomingly fluffy frame for the face. Good taste will govern the choice of a color that is suitable for the hat, the face and the costume.

One of the Summer Dresses of Which a Lingering Leave Is Being Taken by the Wearer

Where Belongs The Credit For The Rescue Of The Serbs?

An American Woman, Speaking For Italy, Discusses The Statements Of A Distinguished French Writer

In reading M. Stephane Lausanne's new book, "Fighting France," I have been struck by some of his statements with regard to the rescue of the Serbian army and of the Austrian prisoners whom they carried with them in their historic retreat. One hardly ventures to suppose that M. Lausanne is misinformed when he takes for France the whole credit of this rescue, and yet the other alternative—that he is ungenerous—is still more unsupportable, for we look for and find only generosity in France and her sons.

On the presumption, then, that M. Lausanne is misinformed, will you allow me to present a few facts as to this rescue of Serbia:

On February 23, 1916, Mr. Balfour said, in response to an interrogation in the House of Commons: "The best proof of the success of the naval operations of the Allies in the Mediterranean is supplied by the transportation of huge forces to Salonika, the removal of the expeditionary force at the Dardanelles, and that of the Serbian army. This result is above all due of the energetic efficiency of the Italian navy."

A book has been issued by the Italian Ministry of Marine (unfortunately not translated into English, so far as I know) describing Italy's great part in the rescue of the Serbs. No claim is made that Italy was alone in this rescue. Indeed, this distinct statement appears: "From December 12, 1915, to February 29, 1916, there were employed in the convoy of the Serbians 170 units, consisting of English cruisers, Italian and French destroyers and armored launches."

M. Lausanne says definitely that neither England, Russia nor Italy took part in the rescue.

As an American, without one drop of Italian blood in my veins, I may state without fear of being accused of national egotism that Italy undoubtedly played the principal role in this drama of rescue. The Italian torpedo boat destroyer Abba conveyed to Brindisi King Peter, who offered to the Italian Ad-

miral the most glowing thanks for the work done for himself and his army. The Prime Minister Patschke, on leaving the ship which took him to Corfu (the Citta di Catania), said of his troops: "The Italian navy protects and transports them, and this reassures me." Colonel Mitrovitch of the Serbian General Staff saluted in the persons of the officers and men of the Citta di Catania the whole Italian navy, saying that he was proud to render to them the affectionate and grateful homage of the Serbian people. He added: "It is fully understood by the Serbian army how noble is your work in transporting an entire army in so brief a time, on the treacherous sea, and in overcoming innumerable difficulties. Now and always, O sailors of Italy, there will accompany you the gratitude and the good wishes of all Serbians, which on your ships is today reborn."

The present writer had the privilege of hearing from the lips of the surgeon of the transatlantic liner Dante Alighieri the story of the sudden removal of that ship from her customary service in order to convey to safety the Austrian prisoners of the Serbs. These prisoners were infected with cholera, which developed before the Dante Alighieri reached its destination. There were Austrian surgeons (about twenty, if my memory serves me) among this group of prisoners, and they aided the medical officers of the Italian navy in establishing isolation camps and stamping out the disease. The surgeon of the Dante Alighieri is the most modest of men and his story had to be fairly dragged from him, but the medal of distinguished service which he wears (a medal never lightly awarded by Italy) told the story far better than he was willing to do. The Austrian prisoners themselves were so grateful for the kindness they had received from the Italians that of their own accord and with their own hands they erected a monument to Italy in com-

memoration and recognition of their rescue.

It is simply in justice to the officers and men of the Italian navy, modest as they are brave, that I present these facts, in the full assurance that they have escaped the attention of M. Lausanne.

Annie D. Hanks,
American Hospital, Florence.

SEES GERMANY FRIENDLESS

No Nation Would Help It If Defeated, Says Teuton Writer

New York, August 17.—Copies of German newspapers of recent date show that coincident with the failure of the German offensive in the west desperate efforts were made to keep up the German people's fighting spirit through resorting to the familiar tactics of painting a horrible picture of what would happen to Germany in case it should lose the world war. A classic example of the articles written along this line appeared in the Tagliche Rundschau, and was quoted as follows in the Daily Chronicle of London:

"It is certain that England and France are united in regarding Germany as their particular enemy, and that the time has arrived when this enemy must be destroyed. With America on their side the entire resources of the world are at their disposal. They can replenish their

war materials and food from all points of the compass. South Africa, Australia, the United States, Canada, India, are all tribute to them.

"There is no use blinking the fact that this is a war for the existence of Germany. Should Germany lose the war there is not a State existence which would say a word or raise a hand to save it. The economic and political ruin of the empire would be certain. Germany would be throttled at sea and smashed on land. It is an illusion to suppose that German ships will ever be allowed to sail under the flag of any other nation. Not a ship will be left to us. At present we are completely isolated from the west, and after a disastrous peace we shall just be as isolated, and the German nation for generations will sink into a state of sordid misery.

"It is therefore most urgent that the entire nation should understand the danger of the situation. The seriousness of the times should not be hidden or veiled over. On the contrary, our eyes should be opened, and we should not be exposed to the application of anodynes or soporifics. Every man of us should be made aware of the fact that if we lose this war we shall plunge over the precipice into unutterable ruin."

War-Time Wallops

The utter damnation of pacifism is that to defend the idea of a diplomatic peace in all its logic the pacifist is bound to become an apologist for German warfare.—New York Tribune.

Our calm and conservative students of the situation who keep warning us in their solemn way not to expect too much don't seem to realize how much fun expecting is.—Columbus Ohio State Journal.

The sinking of the light-ship does not surprise us; we have always felt that if its targets could be anchored in some way, the German Navy's percentage of hits would sensibly increase.—Philadelphia North American.

The climax of liberty-saving Anglo-American friendship has been achieved. We fought our transatlantic cousin in 1812 for compelling our citizens to fight for her. Now, by the ratification of the new reciprocating draft treaties, we insist that she do so.—Philadelphia Evening Ledger.

The flower of the German Army plainly is not a perennial.—Joplin Globe.

Entente victory, under skilful management, soon should reach the stage of quantity production.—Chicago Daily News.



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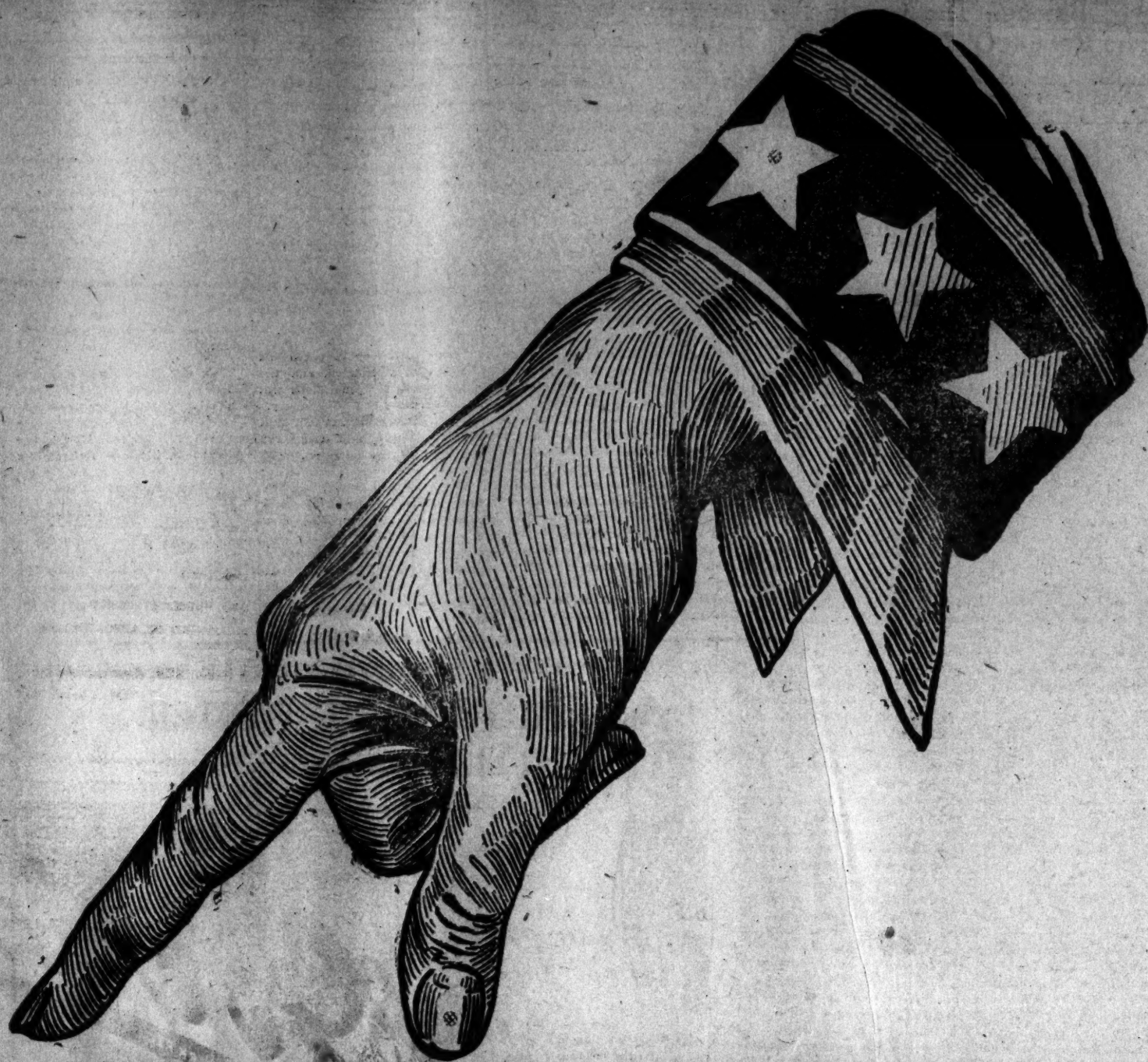
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1001

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Liberty Loan Committee

26 Nanking Road, Shanghai

AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1918

To Reduce Motor Car Wear Take Care Of Oil Supply

Quality Of Lubricant Determines Life Of Bearings;
Keep Engine At Working Temperature

By Merie Shepard

Why do engines wear? If we could remove the cause of wear we would have an engine that would run forever without needing repair or becoming the noisy, rattling affair that gasoline engines always eventually become.

It may be impossible to remove all the causes of wear, yet it is possible to so reduce their effectiveness that the engine will last a great deal longer and give generally more satisfactory service during that length of time. The only requirements necessary are that the driver, owner or man entrusted with the repair of the car or truck understand why wear occurs and then taken all the known means to keep those causes as low as possible.

Engines will only wear at the moving parts. This is self-evident. The wear will be either in the moving parts themselves or in the units or bearing surfaces against which the rubbing action occurs. It is the friction between the moving and stationary parts or between two moving parts which causes the wear, and this friction is reduced by keeping the wearing surfaces in the best possible condition, and by separating them with a film of oil or grease.

The Moving Parts

The moving parts of an engine are the pistons and the parts which compose the piston assembly, such as the rings, the piston pin, the piston itself, the connecting rods, the crankshaft, flywheel, timing gears, cam shaft, valve actuating parts, oil pump, fan pulleys and fan, ignition and generator parts and sometimes other auxiliary driving parts which are attached for special purposes, such as power tire pumps.

It is much easier to preserve the integrity of a rotating part than it is of a reciprocating part. The bearings of the crankshaft, for instance, can be made of a material much more suited as a bearing surface than the walls of the cylinder, which are not only subject to the reciprocating up and down motion of the piston, but also to the heat of explosion as well. For that reason the lubricant for the a cylinder walls needs very careful selection.

The wear on the piston occurs between the piston rings and the cylinder wall. The rings are generally in the upper end of the piston, and they preserve the seal necessary for the maintenance of compression in the cylinder. The wear of the piston rings, therefore, will have two effects. First, and most important, it will cause the engine to lose compression, and destroy its efficiency, and, secondly, it will make the engine noisy, due to the tendency of the piston to skip.

There is only one way to keep the wear of the piston rings at a minimum, and that is to keep the engine running at the proper temperature with the proper grade and quality of lubricant. No matter how good the lubricant is it will not stand the unnatural temperature due to neglecting to put water in the radiator, running with too rich a mixture, running with retarded spark or driving in any other way which would tend to put the temperature of the engine above normal.

Effect Of Heat

As soon as the temperature reaches a point above that which the oil is designed for its viscosity, the oily qualities drop off and the ability of the lubricant to maintain a film disappears, the result is that the pistons are only partially lubricated. This will not do the cylinders any good either, and the small scores which result from the dry spots soon cause a loss of compression, which cannot be restored in any other way than by reboring the cylinders and fitting new pistons and rings.

The bearing points of the crankshaft and the connecting rods can readily be destroyed or caused to wear rapidly in another way. That is by allowing an excessive amount of fuel to find its way down into the crankcase of the engine, thus allowing the gasoline or kerosene to mix with the oil. Gasoline or kerosene cuts the oil, destroying its lubricating value and soon putting the engine in a condition where its usefulness is greatly impaired.

Wear in the crankshaft or connecting rod bearings is soon evidenced by a knock, and if this is not taken up soon the knock becomes louder and louder, until eventually the part gives way and necessitates expensive repairs. When the bearing, at the lower end of a connecting rod gives away the next revolution of the crankshaft generally wends the rod through the case, and this means that a new case must be bought or welding resorted to.

It would not be thought that keeping a car in a cold garage in the winter would result in rapid wear of the crankshaft bearings, and yet this is the case, as will readily be explained. When a car is started on a cold morning only a small percentage of the gasoline is vaporized. The remainder rests in liquid form, and some of this is sure to leak be-

tween the piston and the wall of the cylinder and find its way down into the crankcase. When this occurs the oil is diluted and cut as explained before and the crankshaft and connecting rod bearings are compelled to run on oil that is not suitable for them, with the result that rapid wear takes place. In a heated garage the warming-up period is cut out and the bad results are not found. In the warm weather of Summer very little of the non-vaporized fuel finds its way into the crankcase, and this is soon boiled away by the heat of the engine.

Drain Off Oil

To take care of the condition mentioned above for the Winter the oil should be drained off regularly and fresh oil put into the crankcase. This should also be done occasionally in the Summer, but it is not necessary as frequently as it is in the Winter. In the Winter it should be done every 300 to 500 miles, while in the Summer from 1,000 to 1,500 is sufficient. It is also possible in the very hot weather to use a heavier grade of lubricant than in the cold weather. Care in choosing the lubricant will give the best results from the engine.

For the timing gears the owner can do little. He should see that the timing chain is adjusted properly if he has a car which is fitted with silent chain drive. In the case of the timing gears, wear will occur, due to the rolling contact, and after wear has finally progressed up to the point where actual noise exists, it is generally possible to overcome it by placing an oversize gear in position. These are stocked by the companies making the cars as a regular repair part.

The wear in the camshaft bearings is exactly parallel to that in the bearings of the crankshaft. The stresses to be borne by the camshaft are not as great and generally the shaft is much less apt to wear than is the crankshaft, which has to take the stresses of the entire drive. Nevertheless, bearings are sure to wear wherever they occur, and the integrity of the oil supply should be very carefully watched. This alone will stave off the day of the final overhauling longer than anything else.

MOTOR CAR REDUCTION

Many Factories Only Producing 25 Percent Of Normal Capacity

Advices from the automobile factories in Detroit indicate that a steady curtailment in production has been in progress for several weeks. Some factories are manufacturing only 25 percent of their normal capacity. Production of Ford cars after August 1 was reported as 350 passenger cars and 400 trucks a day, in conformity with the Government requests. Unfilled orders a short time ago were said to exceed 100,000 cars.

Production of the Willys-Overland average 400 daily, that of the Paige is 35, Reo has reduced its production 50 percent compared with a month ago. It is now 40 cars per day, while the output of the speed wagon is 25 daily. Buick's production is about 175 daily, Chalmers 50, Harroun is reported at 10, King 10, Liberty 7, and Scripps-Booth 40. Production of the Cadillac goes entirely to the Government. This was curtailed August 1 from 40 cars daily to 25.

Here's Quick Way To Plate With Copper

It is possible to deposit a thin coating of copper on iron or steel by the following process: Clean the metal thoroughly, washing with a soda solution of sulphate of copper, which is also known as blue vitrol, in proportions of two ounces of the sulphate to eight ounces of water. While the copper coating will not last as long as electroplating and will not stand heavy friction, it is a good rough-and-ready method of copper coating, so as to prevent corrosion of the under metal.

634 Autos In Red Cross In France

New York, August 18.—The American Red Cross fleet in France now consists of 634 vehicles, which handle an average of 2,500 tons of freight monthly at fourteen ports, move nearly 1,000 tons a week from the Paris stations and Seine landings, as well as transport supplies, workers, refugees and wounded in all sections.

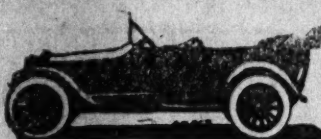
Trucks, ambulances and passenger cars all serve at times as passenger vehicles. In two months they answered 2,528 calls to move persons in Paris alone, many of them refugees to be taken from one railroad station to another.

TESTING ALIGNMENT

A rough and ready method of testing the alignment of the front wheels is to jack these wheels up an equal distance from the ground and spin them. While they are revolving draw a line on the center of the tires with a piece of chalk. Measure the distance from the line on the other tire at the height of the hubs and both before and behind the front axle. The approved gage will work out at about three-eighths of an inch.

REMOVING OLD BUSHINGS

The ordinary way of removing old bushings from spindle arms, etc., is by hack saw or punch. Here is a simpler method of doing the trick: Place the part to be operated on in a vise and give a hand tap of the size that will thread a hole in the bushing a few turns in. If a rod or bolt is now pushed in from the other end, the tap may be driven out without difficulty and the old bushing will come with it.



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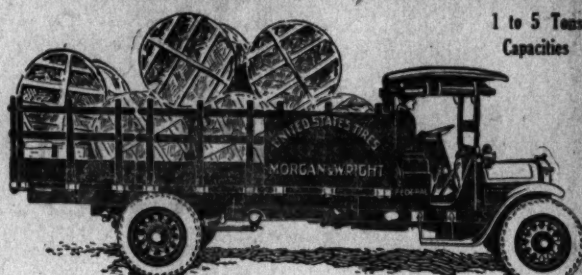
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1 ton	C.\$1,980	2 ton	C.\$2,600
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1. The tough, thick tread gives many more miles of wear with a safe hold.
2. More cushion stock, pure rubber between fabric and tread as a protection against shock and injury.
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4. Reinforcement in bead and side wall greatly increases strength at this junction point.

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Firestone Tyres
and Tubes.

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150,000 Last Year!

—the enormous annual output of Overland motor cars!

Many thousands of them went to all parts of the world. The Overland is indeed the international motor car, because it is made on a scale which permits a value unapproached!

Appearance, performance, comfort, service, price—all these essentials of the ideal motor car—are distinct Overland advantages.

For instance, note the "85-Four" shown here. A car of great power, but so simple to operate that a child can drive it. Sturdy, dependable, so satisfactory that it has won the enthusiasm of everyone who ever owned one.

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These Gentlemen Will Sell You YOUR LIBERTY BONDS

A census of Shanghai is to be taken next week by the American Liberty Loan Committee, for which purpose the Settlement map has been divided into 16 sections, as set out below, with the names of the workers for each section.

The purpose of the census is to learn definitely how many Americans are in Shanghai and how small will be the percentage of these who will not buy a Liberty Bond while exchange is so favorable. Incidentally it will be known how large will be the percentage of Liberty Bond buyers of other nationality than American.

The reader who selects his section from below will see at a glance the name of the particular committeeman who will call on him:—

- Section I.—EDWARD VII. - HONAN - CANTON - BUND:
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- Section II.—CANTON - SZECHUEN - FOOCHOW - BUND:
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- Section III.—FOOCHOW - SZECHUEN - HANKOW - BUND:
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- Section IV.—HANKOW - SZECHUEN - KIUKIANG - BUND:
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- Section XIV.—ALL SETTLEMENT WEST OF HONAN ROAD, SOUTH OF SOOCHOW CREEK AND NORTH OF FRENCH CONCESSION BOUNDARY LINE:
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- Section XV.—FRENCH CONCESSION:
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Mr. John S. Pottier.
- Section D.—AVENUE JOFFRE, ROUTE DES SOEURS, GREAT WESTERN ROAD ROUTE DE SAY ZOONG:
R. H. Gregory, Esq.
- Section E.—AVE. JOFFRE, ROUTE DE SAY ZOONG, SICCAWEI ROAD:
Mr. N. G. Harris, B. A. T.
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- Section XVII.—MISSIONARY SECTION:
Messrs. C. N. Caldwell, C. L. Boynton.
- Section XVIII.—POOTUNG:
Messrs. E. Williams, R. R. Gyerman.
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Mr. A. B. Hykes.

Messrs. W. Morris, and N. A. Thompson will attend at Liberty Loan Headquarters, 26 Nanking Road.

Give this matter your serious consideration **NOW.**

Decide how many Bonds you can purchase, and then add a little more to the amount you will be willing to subscribe when the committeeman calls on you.

Help to end the war in the only way it can be ended --- by victory over the Germans.

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Liberty Loan Committee

26 Nanking Road, Shanghai

Ralph de Palma Shatters Four World Auto Records In One Day's Racing Meet

Hangs Up Sensational Time Card With His Packard
Twin-Six For Sheephead Bay Sweepstakes



New York, August 18.—Ralph de Palma made a clean sweep of the five events in the International Sweepstakes at Sheephead Bay Speedway yesterday afternoon. He also hung up four new world's records with his Packard car in accomplishing this wonderful feat.

Ralph Mulford took second money, with Dario Resta third. Arthur Duray took fourth prize and Ira Vall fifth. Louis Chevrolet, the other entrant, put two cars out of commission in two heats, and did not complete in the other three.

The point system was used in figuring the final standing, which was as follows: De Palma, 30; Mulford, 22; Resta, 19; Duray, 6; Vall, 4.

The following table shows De Palma's effort yesterday and the old records for the events. The triumph has placed the Italian on the top rung of the championship ladder:

Distance	New record	Old record
1 mile	1:05.20	1:12.30
10 miles	6:22.30	6:24.30
20 miles	11:51.20	11:56.20
50 miles	27:29.20	28:04.00

More than 20,000 spectators witnessed the races, and were thrilled by the daring and spectacular driving of the world's foremost drivers.

Record For Two Miles
De Palma captured the first heat, a two-mile affair, in 1:05 3-5, a new world's record for a competitive event. The Italian finished a full length in front of Resta, who captured the place from Mulford by a couple of feet. Mulford was four lengths ahead of Duray.

On the backstretch Chevrolet broke a camshaft and was declared out of the heat. The former record was held by Resta, made at Sheephead Bay last year, and was 1:13.85.

It was a perfect start. De Palma jumped into the lead, and was never headed. In the middle of the backstretch Resta almost got up even with the Italian, but the latter put on more gas, and on the last turn was a length to the good, an advantage he maintained to the wire.

Only four started in the ten-mile heat—Resta, Duray, De Palma and Mulford. It was a corker of a race between De Palma and Resta, the former winning by two lengths. The winner hung up his second world's record when he negotiated the distance in 5:23.90. The former mark of 5:24.93 was made by the same driver in Chicago on July 23 last. Mulford was third, a quarter of a mile back. Duray trailed Mulford by fifty lengths.

Mulford Takes Lead
Mulford jumped into the lead at the start and held it for four miles, when he gave way to De Palma. Passing the judges, stand on the eighth mile Resta was a radiator's length back, but De Palma soon shot out a few lengths to the good and was never headed. On the backstretch of the ninth mile Mulford had engine trouble and fell away back.

In the twenty-mile race Chevrolet took Duray's car. The other starters were Resta, De Palma and Mulford. Chevrolet's hard luck still stuck with him in this heat, as his borrowed car broke down during the seventh mile.

De Palma won by a length from Resta, with Mulford a length and a half back. The time was 10:51.60. The record is 10:50.20.

It was a most spectacular struggle, each of the three men being in the lead at one time or another. De Palma's car proved a Rosebud when it came down to the final burst of speed.

Vall entered the 30-mile heat, along with De Palma, Mulford and Resta. Vall was up in the running for nine miles, but was forced to quit temporarily in the tenth because of trouble.

"That Super Six needs a little more seasoning," remarked Charley Porter, one of the promoters.

Sets Another Record
On the eighteenth mile Resta stopped, and it left De Palma almost a walk over, for he led Mulford by a half mile. The time was 16:31.20, another new world's record.

Johnny Altken, formerly held the mark with 18:56.01.

During the running of this heat an army aviator entertained the audience with all the fancy loops and turns in the air-ship book. A dirigible also added some excitement by its appearance.

The same drivers met in the fifty-mile struggle, Resta and Vall taking a half hour after the thirty-mile affair to get their cars in running order. Vall was outclassed almost from the beginning and retired at the end of thirty miles. The other three had a merry old time of it, however, and the crowd appeared to enjoy this event more than the shorter races.

In fact, Bill Pickens had such a big demand for a 150-mile race that he announced he would bend every effort to get the drivers to meet in a special race over such a distance in the very near future.

De Palma trailed his two opponents until the final mile, when he gave his car its headway and passed the others with little effort, winning by two lengths. Mulford was five lengths in front of Resta. De Palma also broke another record when he hung up 27:29.20 for the distance. The former mark was 28:04.63, made by Resta at the Bay course last year.

How Motor Drivers Gained Their Points

TWO-MILE RACE

Driver	Time	M.P.H.	Pts.
1. De Palma	1:05 3-5	110	6
2. Resta	—	—	5
3. Mulford	—	—	4
4. Duray	—	—	3

Chevrolet broke crank shaft; Vall scratched.

TEN-MILE RACE

Driver	Time	M.P.H.	Pts.
1. De Palma	5:23 4-5	111	6
2. Resta	—	—	5
3. Mulford	—	—	4
4. Duray	—	—	3

Scratches—Chevrolet and Vall.

TWENTY-MILE RACE

Driver	Time	M.P.H.	Pts.
1. De Palma	10:51:60	110	6
2. Resta	—	—	5
3. Mulford	—	—	4

THIRTY-MILE RACE

Driver	Time	M.P.H.	Pts.
1. De Palma	16:31:25	109	6
2. Mulford	—	—	5
3. Vall	—	—	4

Resta did not finish. Scratches, Chevrolet and Duray.

FIFTY-MILE RACE

Driver	Time	M.P.H.	Pts.
1. De Palma	27:29:20	109	6
2. Mulford	—	—	5
3. Resta	—	—	4

*New world's record.

DIVISION OF MONEY

Driver	Car	Points	Prize
Ralph De Palma	Packard 30	47,000	
Ralph Mulford	Frontenac 22	5,000	
Dario Resta	Resta Special 19	3,000	
Arthur Duray	Frontenac 6	1,500	
Ira Vall	Hudson	4	500

Draw Up The Studs On The Cylinders

It is a good plan to draw up the studs of nuts holding down the cylinders of the motor from time to time, and also to adjust similarly those which hold the engine to the frame.

Even so slight an amount of play as may be permitted by a half turn of slackness may be enough to put a tremendous and wholly unnecessary strain on the parts, especially when the slackness is local and exists only in one or two points of the system.

Lost motion between stationary parts may be quite as injurious as that between those which move. It is not so much the possible play as the concentration of a load on the remaining fastenings which is to be guarded against.

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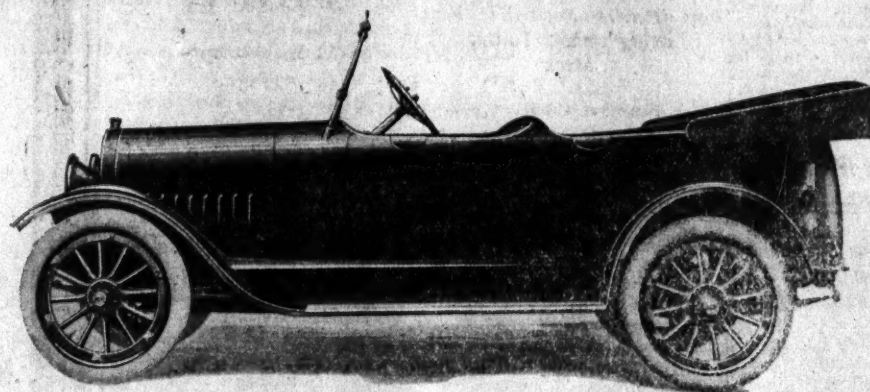
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We have received a small shipment of the famous
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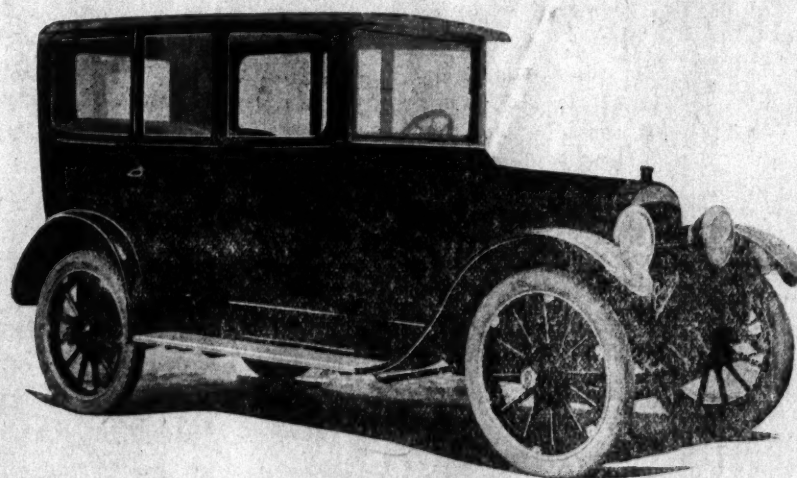
"EMPIRE" TOURING CAR

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5-Passenger, 40 h.p., 4-Cylinder

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"EMPIRE" SEDAN

5 and 7-Passenger, 38 h.p., 6-Cylinder

"The Ideal All-Year Car"

On account of the factory output being at present oversold, and the proposed embargo becoming effective January 1st next, this is the only shipment of these beautiful cars that we shall be able to receive. BOOK YOURS NOW.

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LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND MODERATE RATES

PACKARD TRUCK OWNERS ASKED TO AID U.S. IN WAR

**Believe Large Percent Of 26,000
Machines Will Help In Sav-
ing Freight Cars**

All owners of Packard-trucks in the United States are being requested to enlist their trucks under the banner of greater efficiency for the duration of the war. The movement which is the outgrowth of the Packard national truck efficiency test is meeting with a hearty response everywhere and it is believed that a very large number of the 26,000 Packards now on the road will swing into line and save freight cars for Uncle Sam.

In asking the co-operation of all Packard owners and drivers the Packard company is only endeavoring to do all in its power to promote the plans of the Highways Transport Committee of the Council of National Defense. Last Spring it asked all truck owners in the country for greater trucking efficiency, especially the carrying of return loads wherever possible. That its appeal has not been made in vain is evidenced by the large number of return loads already established in the principal cities of the country.

The one great obstacle to the carrying of return loads is the lack of good roads. True, some cities have well-built thoroughfares radiating out into the country but not very many. Packard officials are of the opinion that thousands of tons of farm produce are yearly allowed to go to waste because the roads along which they are grown are in such a bad state that traffic on them is almost an impossibility. Good roads everywhere would reach these new out-of-the-way farms.

4,153 Buick Men Called To The Colors First Year Of War Sees Many Stars In Company's Service Flag

The end of America's first year in the great world war, found a vast host of American boys called to the colors. The recruiting of the biggest army and navy that the country has ever known has been a tremendous undertaking, and industry has been called upon to furnish its share of men as well as of materials.

The patriotism that lies so close to the surface of all Americans is far from wanting among the Buick Motor Company's employees, and ever since the government took its decided stand for the defense of democratic principles throughout the world, the various departments of the big factory have been decked with countless flags. The Red Cross, Liberty Bond and War Savings Stamp campaigns have been a great success, and it may be truthfully said that there is scarcely an individual connected with the Buick organization who has not contributed as liberally as possible to them.

Men have been leaving for the training centers daily, and the task of keeping up to date the service flag in the reception room of the factory office building has been a difficult one. At present the number of stars on this flag is 4,153.

An unique feature of the Chicago Automobile Show this year was the exhibit of the Buick Chicago branch. Two American flags were crossed in front of a rich velvet background, while two soldier boys of the age, being the branch's oldest employee both in point of age and service.

Private Woolley is now known as plain Mr. Woolley, and is quite reticent about his experiences in the Civil War. However, he is very proud of his only son and his oldest grandson, both of whom were then about to board ship for France "to fight for Uncle Sam and Old Glory," as Mr. Woolley puts it.

Mr. Woolley has been employed by the Chicago Buick branch for nine years and in 74 years of age, being the branch's oldest employee both in point of age and service.

Both of these men are splendid examples of the patriotism that is running so high in every section of the country and making possible the effective work that America must do on both sides of the water in the great undertaking in which she has embarked.

Don't Use Kerosene On Your Car's Tires

Here's a suggestion from the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company that will save motorists money: When you wash your car with a mixture of kerosene and water, make sure the liquid does not reach the tires. Washing cars and washing tires are two entirely different propositions.

A common method when washing a car is to mix kerosene with water. This is advisable when washing the body or wheels, to remove mud and dust from the varnish, but no kerosene should reach the tires because kerosene eats rubber. Water alone is best for washing tires. Soap and water will not injure the tire provided the tire is wiped clean with a sponge dampened with clean water and then dried with a well-wrung cloth.

Those Knocks—Some Causes

The causes of "knocking" in a motor may be classified as follows: "Inside knocks"—loose or worn connecting rod bearings; wrist pins; loose or worn main bearings and loose timing gears. Outside knocks—

a loose flywheel, badly adjusted or worn valve lifts; magneto or pump couplings loose or out of line; and the effect of heat and pre-ignition. A loose or worn connecting rod bearing is probably the easiest of detection—unless very bad it will only appear on the explosion stroke, and will increase with the load, such as quick acceleration, or hill climbing, when motor is delivering its full output. If very loose, it will appear at every stroke. Opening and closing the throttle two or three times, and noting if it increases with increased spark lead, will prove in a very few minutes where the trouble is.

A wrist pin will cause a knock practically identical with that of a connecting rod, though it may be of deeper "tone"—and the same method of detection can be employed, though it is impossible to tell while driving whether the cause be a wrist pin or connecting rod bearing.

The main bearings may cause either a simple, regular knock, or an irregular one, which is most apparent at high engine speeds, and while accelerating may cause a knock akin to a rattle. The determination of its location while driving is difficult.

Timing gears loose on the shaft will cause a knock that cannot be

felt through the car as can the knocks above, and this condition is usually accompanied by a scraping sound, due to the gear scraping on the gear case.

A loose flywheel will cause a very puzzling knock that can be felt through the car, usually regular, but the cause cannot be fixed upon with any certainty while driving.

Worn or badly adjusted valve lifts will cause a light, sharp knock that will be regular, but may vary in intensity from time to time. This knock is easily determined on account of the regularity and time, and it does not vary with the output of the engine. A very rare cause of knocking is the pin through the camshaft protruding too far and being hit by the connecting rod as it goes by, which makes a knock that is light, regular and most difficult to locate.

Magneto or pump couplings will cause a rapid and light knock, if loose or out of line. They can usually be located by the rapidity and lightness of the sound.

An overheated engine will knock in all the cylinders, and as it comes on gradually and is accompanied by loss of power and boiling of the water, it cannot fail of detection.

Pre-ignition, if due to too great a spark lead, will cause a knock even in all the cylinders, which can be felt through the car, and which ceases the moment the spark is retarded. If due to carbon, or glowing particles in the cylinder, it will cease on a light throttle.

War's Demands Aid Tire Standardising

**Car Owners Need Not Fear
Being Unable To Get
Sizes**

For many years the best opinion in the tire field has realized that there was a needless reduplication of service in the great numbers of tire sizes offered the motoring public. But that public has been educated to employ all these minutely varying sizes and there was nothing to do but continue supplying them. Now comes war, the great revolutionist, to upset all this and obviate reduplication of manufacturing effort at one fell swoop. The War Industries Board has decided that we can very well get along with just nine standard sizes of tires and accordingly the output of casings is going to be reduced to that number of models.

"This ruling," says a writer in the

August issue of Motor, "has resulted in some confusion in the minds of automobile owners as to the probable effect this order will have on them directly." Naturally car owners are fearful that their particular tire sizes may be suddenly removed from the market, leaving them stranded high and dry for the where-withal with which to shoe their cars.

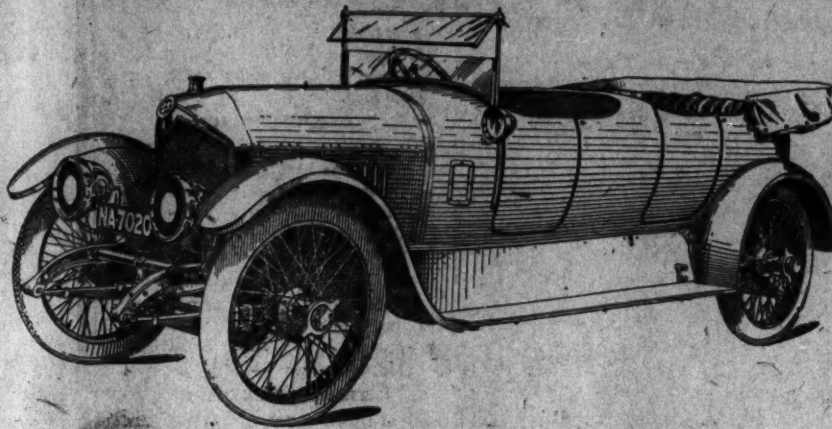
Examination of the order, however, removes all fear of any such calamity. The reduction in the number of sizes is to be made gradually, in fact, it will take four years to bring about the standardisation on the nine sizes that are to be retained permanently. The rim sizes, it will be noticed, are to be reduced to six standards, which will serve for the nine sizes of tires.

"At first it may appear," says the writer in Motor, "as though this order will bring hardship upon many car owners, but as a matter of fact, viewed in the right light, the reverse will be true."

The
Sign
of



The
Quality
Car.



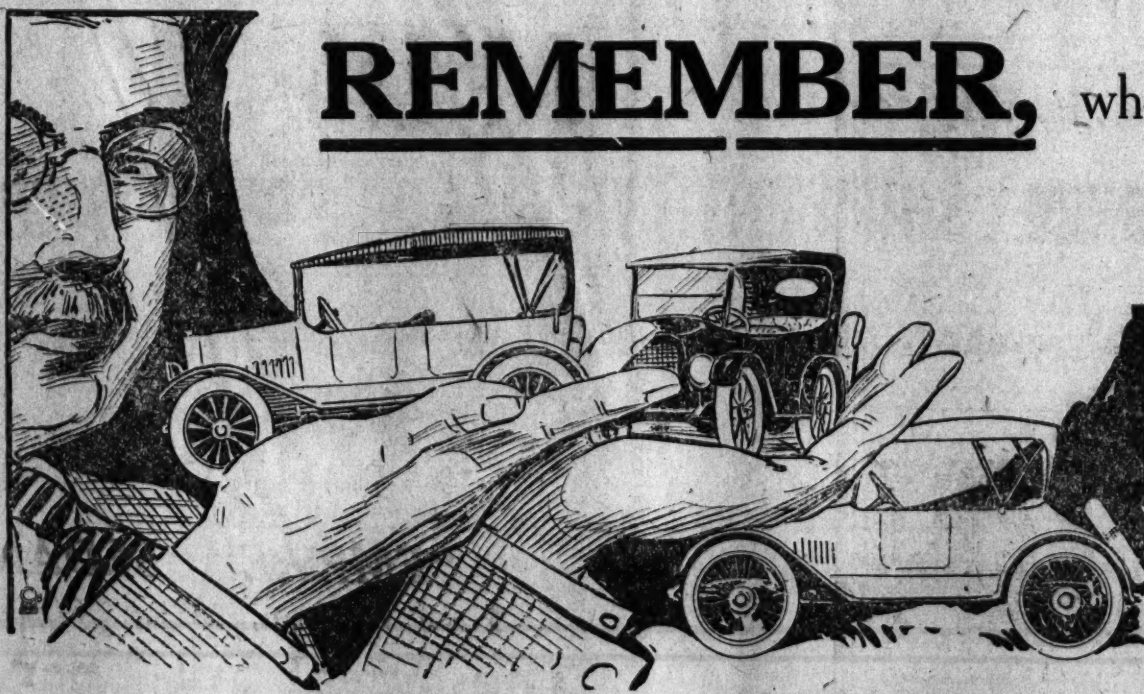
A LARGE HANDSOME CAR THAT WILL ATTRACT BUSINESS.

If you are open to handle a first-class Car Agency, there's not a more profitable position than that which Crossley Motors Ltd. can offer you. The Crossley Car is recognised, the world over, as the "Quality" Car. Its beautiful design; its splendid finish; its accurate workmanship; its extraordinary reliability, are just a few of its features which help to strengthen the reputation of those who handle it and to secure for them a name for dealing in high-class products—in reliable and satisfactory merchandise.

IF YOU WISH TO SECURE THE
CROSSLEY AGENCY, YOU MUST
WRITE NOW

CROSSLEY MOTORS Ltd.,
Builders of Quality Cars,
MANCHESTER, England.

*Crossley
Cars*



REMEMBER,

when buying a car that
the transaction is not
complete till you
have taken out an

XS POLICY

for to buy a car one
day and have an accident the next is by no means an uncommon experience.

XS POLICIES

relieve you of personal loss, liability and third party loss at small cost.

Write for Prospectus, which gives full information, to

C. E. SPARKE

INSURANCE
OFFICE

AGENT,

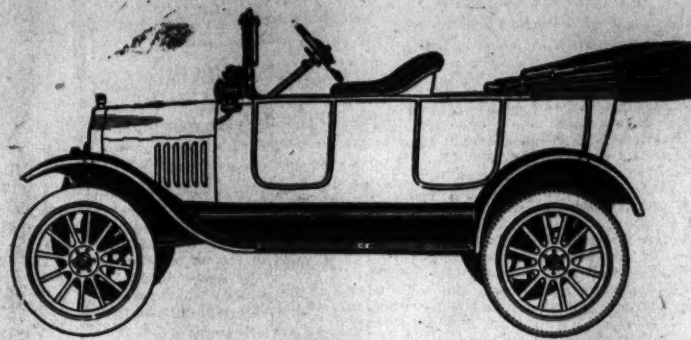
EXCESS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

"It's wonderful the way they sell,"

remarked a customer who dropped in the other day too late to buy one of the

FORD

TOURING CARS



the arrival of which had been advertised in THE CHINA PRESS only last Sunday.

"It's wonderful, and yet it isn't wonderful,"

we replied. "The Ford — the Universal Car — is the best thing on the market as regards

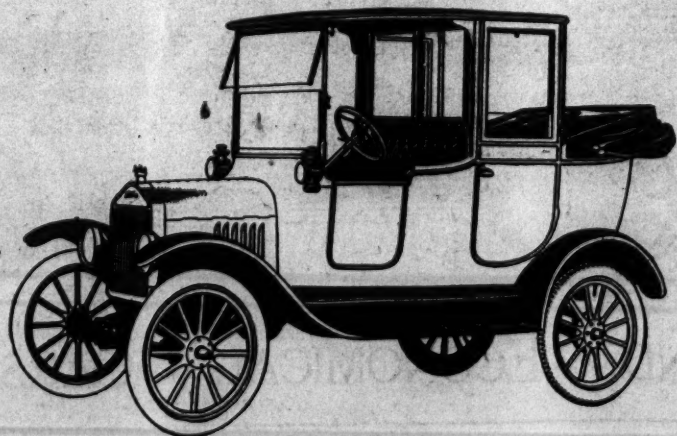
LOW COST — LOW RUNNING EXPENSE — AND LOW COST OF UPKEEP

That is why people always buy it!

.....
The last shipment has all been snapped up

ANOTHER SMALL SHIPMENT WILL ARRIVE THIS WEEK

If you don't want to be too late, book your order NOW



We have only one

FORD TOWN CAR

The All-Weather Car

left. The cold weather is coming. Take what may be your last opportunity for some time to come.

DODGE & SEYMOUR (China), LTD.



89-91 Rue Montauban — Telephone: Central 322.



Growth Of The Motor Car Is A Romance Of Business

Automobile Makers Have Led In Developing
Marvelous And Costly Machinery

By M. F. Wollering
Vice-President, in Charge of Production,
Studebaker Corporation of America.

When one looks at a beautiful building or is carried away by the wonderful acting of a play, it is too often the case that one forgets to pay due tribute to the genius of the architect or the playwright. It is the same with the automobile. One sees the beautiful new motor cars on exhibition at the Automobile Show, looks them over carefully and critically inspects every new feature of construction, yet may give no thought whatever to the constructive engineering skill which makes the graceful machines possible.

National automobile advertising, by a free-use of language in describing the cars of the various manufacturers, has caused the public to accept the motor car as a perfected utility of the modern day, entirely overlooking the great problems that have entered into its evolution.

Yet, it should never be forgotten that the motor car pioneers had many difficult obstacles to overcome, many knotty problems to solve, before the automobile reached its present state of development. Designers had to keep in mind conditions as they exist not only in the cities but in the mountains of the West, through the snows of Canada, and under the burning sun of the tropics. Cars had to be made which stand up under all these conditions since the farmer, for instance, uses his car both in summer and winter over all kinds of roads.

Motor Makers Had To Lead

Of course the development of anything is through noting the defects which appear as the social, economic or mechanical machine is operated in actual practice. Stephenson's little steam engine was developed into the powerful locomotive that draws the Twentieth Century Limited—but think of the years it has been in process of evolution. And now consider the short time given the automobile maker to develop his wheezy little one-cylinder affair into the wonderful motor car of today.

The motor car manufacturer has led all other industries in the development of accurate, scientific and labor-saving machinery. He has had to lead—the nature of his various manufacturing processes demanded special and heretofore unheard of machines to obtain desired results. Universal demand for the motor car brought with it the wonders of quantity production.

Factory efficiency was developed to a point that was actually revolutionary. Leading manufacturers of other

commodities—old-established institutions with centuries of experience—were astonished by the rapid growth of the automobile industry. Even in its "swaddling clothes" it gave the world some of the finest materials and machines in existence.

New Manufacturing Methods

The quick evolution of the motor car and the advent of large scale production brought with it a new philosophy of manufacturing. Giant factories, with hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of modern labor-saving machinery were built to handle the manufacturing operation of this new industrial power. Hundreds of thousands of men and women found steady work and good wages. Within the span of but a few short years the manufacture of motor cars has grown from almost nothing to America's third largest industry.

Take our own plants, for instance. The Studebaker factories at South Bend, Detroit, Chicago and Walker, occupy 163 acres, contain 4,794,118 square feet of floor space and represent an investment of over \$15,000,000. There are very few organizations of any kind in the world which have so large a floor space under the control of one company.

In these great plants we manufacture practically all of the parts which are used in the building of Studebaker cars. This naturally means that our manufacture is done on an immensely large scale—in fact, we turn out thousands and thousands of pieces where others only turn out hundreds. This immense volume effects economies of manufacture which would be absolutely impossible for the small maker and because we design and manufacture our parts in our own plants there are no "assembler's" profits in the prices of Studebaker cars.

In the Studebaker plants there are thousands upon thousands of dollars' worth of automobile manufacturing machinery. Single machines represent an investment of from \$15,000 to \$23,000.

\$15,000 Boring Machines

We have machines which face three sides of a motor casting in one operation. The cost of each of these machines was \$10,000. There are other machines which bore sixty-seven holes in a cylinder casting in one operation. The holes in each cylinder bear exactly the same relation to each other, because the boring mechanism is always guided through jigs which will not admit of a one-thousandth part of an inch difference in any two operations. These machines cost Studebaker \$15,000 each. Studebaker cylinders are reamed out after they are cast by a reaming machine which operates through a jig with unvary-

ing accuracy—a machine that is worth \$5,000. Without such machines, costly as they are, it would be utterly impossible to produce motor cars in quantities at present day low prices—and these machines have been made possible only by the marvelous evolution of the automobile.

I might go on and enumerate over five thousand kinds of machines in the Studebaker factories, in the same way, and as I mentioned each one the wonderful precision and efficiency of our manufacturing machinery would be more and more impressive. But I have already cited enough facts to convince the Automobile Show visitor of the magnitude of the industrial organizations back of the motor car—and I am sure that any one who will give the matter careful thought must realize that automobiles today are built essentially as good as anything can be built by man and modern machinery.

VACUUM FEED LEAK

In cars using vacuum feed a leak in the line running to the inlet manifold may interfere with proper operation of the engine at high speed, though not at low. The reduced vacuum in the tank, caused by leak, results in less fuel being lifted, than is ordinarily the case, and with a wide-open throttle let us say, on a hard pull, the engine demand will be greater than the supply, which means spitting and possible stopping of the engine.



HERE IS THE
THREE PILE RIFLES
TRADE MARK FOUND
ON ALL GENUINE

B.S.A.
BICYCLES
"Perfect in Every Part."

Manufactured by
The Birmingham Small Arms Co. Ltd.,
Birmingham, England.

Makers of the renowned
B.S.A. Motor Bicycles

FOR SOLO AND SIDEGAR.
Agents for Shanghai:
Dong Chong Bicycle Co.,
P. 346 Nanking Road.

KALGAN TO URGA ON DUNLOPS



"We are pleased to inform you that we fitted two sets of Dunlop oversize tyres to two of our cars, and although these cars have made a round trip to Urga under very hard conditions, the tyres still retain the original air pressure which is a very high recommendation for them, as the roads are very bad. No other make of tyre hitherto used by us has been able to stand up to this test, and we do not hesitate to say we find the Dunlop the best tyre on the market."

The foregoing is an extract from a letter from one of the multitude of satisfied users of Dunlop Tyres.

The more difficult the test, the more gratifying the result of Dunlops over other makes!!

DUNLOP

RUBBER COMPANY, LIMITED

Founders throughout the World of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry

Phone 2248

20 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai

Cables: "Pneumatic"

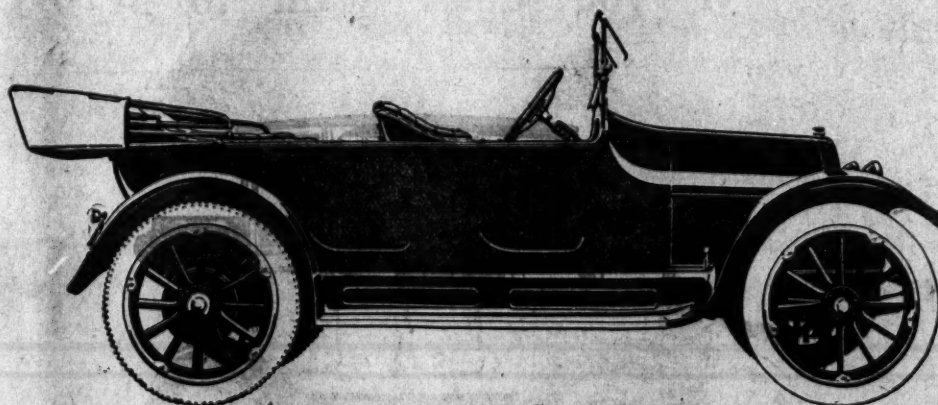
Our Deliveries Are Keeping Pace With Our Sales

fortunately, notwithstanding the difficulty of arranging shipment on the other side. We thus have pleasure in announcing that per s.s. Nanking we expect another shipment of

Overland
TRADE MARK REG.

**Model 90 and
Country Club**

THOSE SMART, LUXURIOUS AND ECONOMICAL CARS



We shall also receive two

**WILLYS-
KNIGHT**

Eight-Cylinder Cars

Ask for a demonstration

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO.

2A, Jinkee Road

Telephone: Central 3809

I AM A MEXICAN DOLLAR



Less than three years ago you scorned me. You said I was only worth 43 cents REAL money. I was too heavy for my value; I wore holes in your pockets; forthwith you relegated me to dreary places.

Often have I been hurled at the head of gesticulating ricksha coolie, or tossed into the greasy palm of vagrant beggar. Mine was a life of constant humiliation; no wrong done me was too great. Deep was your disgust. In an impatient moment you even dubbed me "conversation money!"

BUT TODAY! My wail of sorrow is changed to a glorious paeon. Mine is a place of honor. I am REAL money. The war has made me what I am today. For this I am grateful. Let me show my gratitude. I can help put a stop to Hunnishness. My weight now favors me—I strike the heavier.

PUT ME INTO LIBERTY BONDS!

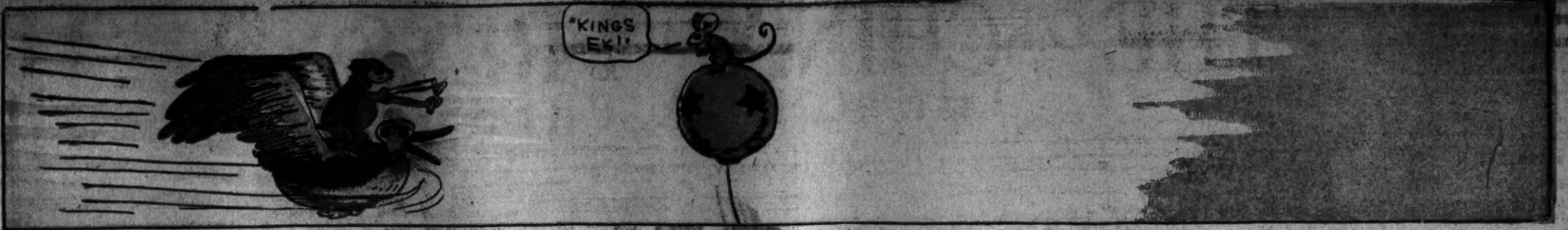
Send me to the front today!

This space donated for the
winning of the war by

Shanghai Garage Co.

Liberty Loan Committee

26 NANKING ROAD.



In the Good Old Days

1. "SAY CAPTAIN, I WANT WHOEVER IS THROWIN' THINGS LIKE THIS AT ME STOPPED IT COME FROM SOME HIGH PLACE!" "WE COULDN'T SEE WHO IT WAS!"

2. "I WANT THIS SHENANIGAN CUT OUT! LOOK WHAT SOMEONE THREW ONTO MY HORN!"

3. BIFF

4. "SAY, CAP, SOMEBODY, GETTIN' AWFUL FRESH ON THIS BOAT! I JUST GOT A SOAK ON THE NOSE WITH A BRICK, IT CAME FROM UP HIGH SOME PLACE!"

5. WHANG

6. "NUTHIN' IN SIGHT!"

7. MASS MEETING TO-NIGHT! ALL COME! FREE! YOU WILL BE ADDRESSED BY CAPTAIN NOAH

8. "SHIPMATES I'VE CALLED YOU TOGETHER TO DISCUSS WAYS AND MEANS TO GUARD AGAINST THE FREQUENT AERIAL RAIDS. WE MUST ARRANGE UPON A SIGNAL TO WARN US SO'S TO GO BELOW DECKS ALSO AT NINE O'CLOCK AT NIGHT ALL LIGHTS MUST BE DIMMED AND

9. "HAW-HAW!"

10. ? "HAW-HAW! WE GOT HIM AT LAST!" "I'M THROUGH! I NEARLY BROKE IN TWO CARRYIN' THAT LOAD!"

11. "CHOP OUT THAT WATER!" "BEAT IT! YOUR OLE CAMOUFLAGE IS COMIN' OFF!"

12. "WELL?" "LISTEN CAP IF YOU WANT A FINE HUNDRED BIRD POWER, TWENTY CYLINDERED BOMBING PLANE, THERE'S YOUR INVESTMENT STANDING RIGHT THERE!"

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1918

YANKEE HITTERS USE CRUDE CLUBS

Wooden Legs And Fence Pick-ets Add Gayety To Baseball Games

Y.M.C.A. COMES TO RESCUE

French Can't Turn Out Right Kind Of Stick For Swatting

What at one time threatened to be a serious famine in baseball bats among the members of the American Expeditionary Force in France has been averted by the Y.M.C.A. The national game is expected to flourish as the green bay tree. The athletic department of the Y.M.C.A. has solved the problem and is now able to assure the military Ty Cobbs and Tris Speakers that there will be no further dearth of ash material.

This does not mean that men are to neglect the ordinary precautions of holding the grain the right way. Nor are they to be encouraged to use the sticks for firewood. But with reasonable conservation everything will be all right. The Red Triangle folks found when they first started to boom baseball in France that it was not only impossible to buy any considerable number of bats in France but that the French wood turners hadn't any idea of how to make them. A hurry call was sent to the United States to ship some, but it seemed that the bats acted as a sort of loadstone toward German submarines and that every ship carrying them sought a cool, soft spot on the bottom.

The supply finally got so low that the Y.M.C.A. realised it was a case of teaching the Frenchmen to turn out bats or getting along without them. The alternative could not be accepted. The rules require that every man who goes to the plate take a bat with him as a part of his field equipment.

Of course some players are just carrying excess baggage when they lug a piece to the rubber. They never use it to any purpose. Left handed big league pitchers, for example, could save a lot of time and trouble by just announcing to the umpire when their turn to hit comes that they concede themselves to be out. But it is an exception, of course. They ought to concede him a two bagger every time and thus save wear and tear in outfielders, to say nothing of Hoovering the balls.

There never was but one successful ball club that did not use its bats occasionally for something besides a national purpose. This was the Chicago American League club of 1906, winner of a pennant and a world's championship. These White Sox were most remarkable and their ability to win without batting earned them the name of "Hitless Wonders."

A base on balls and a safe bunt constituted a batting rally for them, and any one whose average was as much as .187 was referred to in the home newspapers as "slugger" or "fence buster."

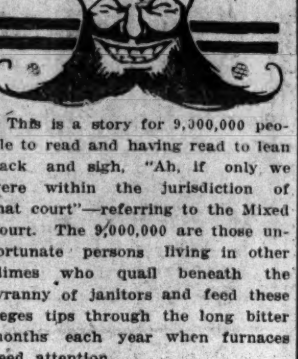
But there aren't any such clubs as the White Sox in France, and the American soldier insists on having a bat, so the Red Triangle either had to get him one or confess its first failure of the war. Representatives of the athletic department visited woodworking factories and with tears in their eyes pleaded with the manufacturers to duplicate bats that were submitted as models. The Frenchmen, thinking that this was some new weapon invented by the Americans to ease in the boche features, said they would try. The first efforts resembled the club affected by Jack the Giant Killer, according to the best illustrators. They were too heavy for an ordinary man to lift and were shaped like George Morlarty's legs, which are so formed that you can tell the ankle from the calf only by noting which end the shoe is on.

The Americans thanked their French friends kindly and assured them that as facsimiles of the giant sequoias their bats were excellent, but that the Yankee baseball rules require the ball to be used by only one man at a time. The Frenchmen tried again, and it was not long before they were turning out as neat a job as Louisville ever boasted. It was found that the bats could be made to sell for a franc, which is considerably less than a fair stick costs in America. Possibly Ty Cobb might pick some flaws in the quality, but it is plenty good enough for anybody except a most fastidious slugger. And it is getting better all the time. Wooden legs and fence pickets formerly used for home plate timber are now being discarded.

War does not stop for baseball. A large number of topnotch players are rushed to the firing line almost every day, but the American game thrives. As soon as units are ordered to lay down their bats and are marched off to the more serious game new players are thrown in and fresh nines formed to keep the Paris Association Baseball League running on schedule. As a soldier remarked one day "when it looked as if the league were to be shot to pieces by the sudden shifting of men: 'We should worry! You can't kill baseball unless you kill all the Americans over here.'"

The Association League is a child of

Smiles from the Mixed Court



This is a story for 9,000,000 people to read and having read to lean back and sigh. "Ah, if only we were within the jurisdiction of that court!"—referring to the Mixed Court. The 9,000,000 are those unfortunate persons living in other climes who quail beneath the tyranny of janitors and feed these lies tips through the long bitter months each year when furnaces need attention.

Tsang Laung-foh was not exactly a janitor but he was a sort of a Shanghai counterpart of that celebrated type. Tsang was an employee of the local Sanitary Department until a day or so ago and, according to the testimony of one of the Sanitary Inspectors, it was his duty to go about removing the ashes from hot water shops in a certain district of the city and to do it without charge to the shop owners. It was in regard to this last regulation that the janitor characteristics of Tsang protruded and came into collision with those statutes which make Shanghai a city to be preferred above those wherein steam heat and warm running water depend on the state of mind of the gentleman in the basement.

Extortion was the charge preferred against Tsang. "He extorted 8 cents from me," gloomily testified Wong Lee-su, a prominent hot water dispenser. "He said if I didn't pay he wouldn't take away the ashes."

"500 cash was the propitious sum demanded of me," indignantly declared Wong Te-yung, another merchant dealing in the same commodity. "We compromised, but it cost me 300 cash."

"I paid the full 500," admitted Tsang Tang-ling glancing enviously at his predecessor in the witness box.

"Sixty cents a month was what he asked of me," said Li Chi-chui, "but I refused to stand for it."

Koo Yui-zang testified that Tsang had demanded 500 cash monthly from him. He had offered to give 300 but the ash-man had spurned the tender and refused to take away the cinders.

Tsang denied that he had secured these perquisites by threat or false pretense. It was the custom, he said, the old established custom. Thereby further exhibiting his janitorial qualifications. It is not known whether the court ever had experience with janitors but it gave Tsang two months, which, if it had occurred in America in connection with one of Tsang's Western counterparts would have been hailed with cheers and the pealing of bells.

That Just One More Habit

Such a grasping personality as Zung San-oo's would lead anybody into trouble eventually, just as it did Zung.

Zung went into the premises of Sia Lee-seu at 221 Muirhead Road with intent to convert any available articles to his profit. He went carefully through the house, gathered together a large part of Sia's wardrobe and made a successful full outfit of new garments it was true, but it had been so easy to collect them that it seemed as though he should have got more out of it than that. He bethought him of a pair of lead candlesticks which he had seen standing on a table in the house. So he set down the clothes, tiptoed back inside, edged up to the candlesticks—and knocked one of them onto the floor. Sia, out of bed and on top of the intruder before the clatter had subsided. Zung related the whole episode in court in shamefaced fashion and then marched away to begin serving his two weeks' term, doubtless telling himself that he deserved it.

The Y.M.C.A. It includes thirty teams and has a schedule of fifteen games for every Sunday up to the middle of September. Eight games are played at one time. If a boy has his troubles seeing everything at a three ring circus, imagine the plight of a hard-boiled fan trying to drink in eight games for the price of one admission.

OUTDOOR SPORTS By Tad



At the Theaters

An all-comedy bill, with Charlie Chaplin providing the mirth, is announced by the Olympic Theater management to begin next Friday evening, thus giving the movie fans their first opportunity in some weeks of seeing the popular fun maker in some new films. The program at the Olympic this afternoon and evening and tomorrow evening features a five-part drama called "The Storm," in which Blanche Sweet has the principal part. In addition there will be several new comedy pictures.

"The House of Hate," in which Pearl White, most daring of American film stars, and Antonio Moreno are co-starring, is the headline number of the Apollo Theater program for this afternoon when the 3rd and 4th episodes of this exciting new serial will be shown. The 5th and 6th parts will be screened for the first time tomorrow night. The British and American Gazettes, and a Lonesome Luke comedy are a part of the entertainment. Tonight's program consists of "When a Man Sees Red" and "Roaring Lions and Wedding Bells," featuring William Farnum, a bill which has been drawing big crowds to the Apollo throughout the past week.

Pauline Frederick is appearing on the Victoria Theater curtain today in a strong famous Players-Paramount play called "Nanette of the Wilds." The picture is in five parts and carries a pretty love theme through a series of interesting situations. Comedy films supplement the bill, which will be repeated tomorrow night.

By special request the Isis Theater is again showing the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th episodes of its new serial "The Secret of the Submarine" at today's matinee and this evening. The 9th and 10th episodes will be given tomorrow evening.

BASEBALL CLUB BUYS WAR BONDS THIS YEAR

Will Pass Up Annual Banquet And Prizes To Help Liberty Loan Drive

Over \$5,000 in Liberty Bonds will be purchased by the Shanghai Amateur Baseball Club. The decision was announced last night, the committee meeting yesterday and deciding to abolish the annual banquet, eliminate prizes for the 1918 season and use all available funds to further financially the war aims of the United States.

The annual dinner, when the Baseball Club Committee planned to entertain members of the Shanghai and Navy teams, was scheduled for this week and has been a fixture for the close of each season. Prizes were also planned for members of the local nine who led the team in batting, fielding and base running.

Some money remains in the treasury and this will be added to the funds appropriated for the banquet and prizes, all going toward the purchase of bonds of the Fourth Liberty Loan. The securities will remain with the secretary-treasurer of the Club and may be the foundation of a fund for a ball park to be built and owned by the Baseball Club.

Double Of The One Trick Bid At Auction Discussed By An Expert

By An Expert

New York, Aug. 11.—The article published recently upon the objections made by many persons to the growing use of conventions at auction, and especially to the indiscriminate use of the suit and no trump doubles, has called forth a number of letters expressing very varied views on the subject.

There does not seem to be a majority in favor of any particular view, but there does appear to be a unanimous agreement that the practice of doubling one trick bids has gone too far to be eradicated now, and that such declarations will always be part of the game.

A few think that all conventions should be abolished by legislation, if that were possible. Others think there should be some definite standard strength demanded from those who double as if that were any more possible than the other.

Persons who are not familiar with the task of framing laws for games overlook the fact that no law is worth anything if its infraction cannot be detected in time to prevent possible injury to the opponents. How could the adversaries tell whether or not the doubler had strength enough to double until the hand was laid down? It is then too late to take up the cards and resume the bidding.

A bright and shining exception to the general run of the letters received is one from a member of the Tennis and Racquet Club of Boston, who insists that these doubles are not necessarily conventions at all. Although he is widely known as a very strong player he does not wish his name published for fear of becoming involved in a burdensome correspondence with persons who might not agree with him. Here is what he says:

Inferences From a Double

"It seems to me that the double of one no trump or of one of a suit is not a convention, but a combination of sound inference and strategy, provided of course it is properly used. The chief occasions for its use are when there is a score."

"Suppose the score is 27 all in the rubber game. Z bids one no trump or one of a suit. A doubles, Y passes. What is B to infer?"

"First he assumes Z's bid to have been sound. What must A have to warrant a double? A evidently is not afraid of some other make, nor is A perfectly sure of defeating Z's first make, since if A were perfectly sure of making 50 or more and were afraid of another make, A would not double, but would pass."

"Next B can infer from this double that A has quite a strong

All-Comers' Shoot

T. C. Britton, with 95, was high man at the first stage of Shanghai all-comers rifle championship shoot yesterday afternoon. A. M. Colloco and W. T. Rose, shooting 94 each, tied for second and Dr. S. A. Ransom and O. L. Hertz, with 92, broke even for third honors. Thirty seven men shot at 300, 500 and 600 yards. The weather conditions were unfavorable.

Eighteen qualified. Britton made the best score at 300 yards, 53, followed by Rose, Hertz and Colloco with 52 each. At 500 yards, Snake scored a possible, followed by Colloco and Hertz with 53 each. At 600, Dr. Ransom and Cameron scored 52 each, Godfrey, Britton and Colloco shooting 51 each. Adding the total of three ranges, Britton topped the list with 95, Colloco and Rose 94 each, Dr. Ransom and Hertz 93 each, Hykes and Blackwood 91 each, and Smith 90. The following are the results of the first stage:

Names	300	500	600
1-T. C. Britton	53	31	31
2-A. M. Colloco	52	33	31
3-W. T. Rose	52	32	30
4-S. A. Ransom	50	31	32
5-O. L. Hertz	52	32	29
6-R. K. Hykes	50	31	30
7-W. Blackwood	50	31	30
8-W. G. Smith	51	31	28
9-W. E. Sauer	51	31	27
10-E. P. Fastling	51	30	28
11-F. E. Hodges	52	28	27
12-J. E. Cameron	51	27	32
13-W. J. Terrill	50	29	28
14-C. E. M. Thomson	51	34	25
15-T. Watanabe	50	31	26
16-F. W. Snake	52	28	24
17-A. F. Diniz	52	28	23
18-H. Robinson	50	28	25
19-C. Bedoni	50	31	24
20-L. E. N. Ryan	50	28	25
21-A. H. Swan	50	29	24
22-H. Kodaira	50	29	24
23-R. W. Godfrey	50	30	31
24-N. Mathieson	50	30	28
25-G. V. Jensen	50	28	27
26-E. A. Prince	50	27	29
27-A. L. Mottu	51	28	28
28-G. H. Wilder	50	32	27
29-A. Q. Adamson	50	31	25
30-F. Bonichi	50	27	24
31-J. Sinclair	50	28	21
32-C. McEal	50	25	28
33-D. Kajiwara	50	22	25
34-F. A. Johnson	50	27	27
35-V. Chieri	50	16	6
36-J. Bartolini	cards not returned		
37-T. R. Macdonald	50	6	6
H. Robinson, C. Bedoni and L. E. N. Ryan were tied for the 18th place. Robinson won in the shoot off.			
Ashley, A. Davis, W. Forsyth and White were absent. The final stage, 800 and 1,000 yards, 15 shots at each distance, will be shot on Monday morning at 6:30 sharp.			
Clayton Cup Shoot			

Charity Cup Shoot

Fifty members of the Shanghai defense forces have entered the Shanghai Charity Cup rifle competition. Last year 77 competed. The proceeds will be given to the Blue Cross of England and the Red Star of America. Entries received from today on will be considered post entries for which the fee is two dollars.

The following are the entries: American Company and "A" Company British, 11 each; First Reserves, six; Italian and Scottish, three each; Portuguese, Second Reserves, Machine Gun and Maritime, two each; Customs, S.R.A., "B" Company British, Japanese, Staff, S. M. Police and S. F. Brigade, one each. The competition will begin at 6:30 a.m. on Monday October 14.

TRAINING ON FOR THENLI REGATTA

Shanghai Rowing Club's Annual Event Is Only Three Weeks Off

GRIFFINS ARE OUT STRONG

Sixty New Men Have Come Out For The Sport This Year

The Shanghai Rowing Club Autumn Regatta, the rowing classic of the season, will be held at Henli October 26 and 27, the record number of griffins' entries necessitating preliminary events for at least three races of the first day of the regatta.

Four entries have been received for the griffins' sub sculls, six crews will race in the griffin fours and there will be as many in the griffin pairs.

Unprecedented interest has been manifested among the younger members of the club and a record regatta is anticipated by local followers of rowing.

Sixty New Men Out

Fifty or sixty new men have taken up the sport since the Spring regatta and although not all are taking a competitive part in this Autumn's function, their keenness and enthusiasm promise a bright future for rowing in Shanghai.

The shifting of the international races from Autumn to Spring has proved a complete success. When the change was first suggested the idea met with opposition from many old members. Tradition and "old custom" were in the way, the former idea being to keep the drawing cards of the big international races for the Autumn. Eventually, however, the change grudgingly received acceptance and results have more than justified it. Its sponsors contend that, had this year's Autumn regatta been reserved almost exclusively for international events, not half the present number of available neophytes would have been in evidence. With the prospect of several events for griffins at the Autumn regatta it was possible for the committee and other enthusiasts to interest many new men who, under former conditions, would have had little to entice them to work up any interest in the sport until the following Spring.

Not only has the result proved satisfactory for rowing in general and the griffins in particular but it is very gratifying for the older hands, who will now have a larger number of experienced men to make up international crews for the Spring Regatta of 1919 just at a time when the ranks of candidates for international crews have become very depleted.

Older Oarsmen Needed

It is surprising that older oarsmen have not turned out in larger numbers to act as coaches and sit in the boats regularly as coxes, training neophytes for the next international events. A little more interest on their part would be very desirable and it is to be hoped that more will be shown in the coming three weeks of training for this regatta. In this way seniors could assist in getting the ten or twelve boats out promptly every evening and at the same time get acquainted with the men who will row in the same boats with them at the next Spring regatta.

For the Hong Fours the following crews are entered: Ewo, Shanghai Municipal Police and Asiatic Petroleum Company. The Deluge Company No. 4 will meet the American Co., S.V.C.

In the club Fours three boats are entered and more are expected. The Committee will probably enter an eight against a crew selected from the rest of the club members.

The closing of entries has been extended from Oct. 5 to Oct. 8.

ITALIAN ORCHESTRA AT CAFE

Mr. Pasquale Lope and an Italian orchestra, one of the best musical organizations ever appearing here, have been engaged by the Cafe Restaurant Trionon to appear nightly from eight o'clock until one. Professor Almerico d'Allesio, pianist; Mr. Henry Gobel, violinist; and Mr. Frans Vandracher, cellist, contribute solo numbers.

WORLD'S BEST BATTER TEN PER CENT PLAYER

Bill Kay Original Sultan Of Swat But Lacked Ability In Other Departments

Unhonored and unsung, the greatest natural batsman that the big leagues ever saw is now living somewhere in obscurity.

Probably not 100 persons in the United States even know that he was the greatest hitter, because his career in the big show was short and his ability to flatten the pill was considered by the fans as more or less sporadic. Only the pitchers that worked against him knew that he was the one and original John Hit, Sultan of Swat.

There is no use trying to guess this talented half-breed's name because it will not be suggested to you in a month. You will think of Cobb and Lajoie and Ed Delahanty and old Sam Thompson and Pop Anson and the original Buck Freeman and a thousand others doubtless. Our hero is none of these celebrities.

Bill Kay is his name. His present whereabouts cannot be divulged because the writer doesn't happen to know. At last accounts he was knocking all the boards off fences in the New York State league.

Crown Bestowed By Addie Joss

The crown of world's greatest hitter was bestowed upon Bill Kay by the late Addie Joss, one of the best pitchers that ever lived and one of the smartest. There were very few in Joss's day that had so many different kinds of stuff as he had and none that knew better how to use it. He was one of the half-dozen or so super-pitchers developed since the present rules and the present hurling distance have been in effect.

Addie handed the title to Kay after a thorough and prolonged test, and not on impulse. Bill was playing with the Washington club at the time and the Cleveland club noticed that he was banging everything on the pose. Naturally, no pitcher likes to have a fellow that appears to be in the league on a rain-check taking liberties with his best stuff so Joss went to work scientifically to find Kay's weakness. He never succeeded.

All through one series he kept pitching different kinds of foplers to Kay and pitching them in different spots. Bill stood up and whacked them all back so hard that the Cleveland outfielders lost flesh and even Elmer Flick, who eventually ate himself out of the league while still in his prime so far as age was concerned, began to lag on his way to the dining-room.

All Alike To Kay

Joss' fast ball was a thing of beauty in those days. It sneaked up on the batter and was past him before he knew it was coming. Addie had a wonderful wind-up and used to shoot the ball from a different angle every time. But it made no difference to Kay. Underhand, side arm, straight-over-hand or betwixt and between, he plastered them all alike.

The infielders finally held a meeting and adopted resolutions to the general effect that they were paid for playing ball and not for bravery and would Mr. Joss quit handing fast balls to that assassin Kay.

Then Addie tried the curve. And it was a curve, too; not one of those round-house affairs thrown over the thumb, but a real quick-breaking hook. The best batters in the league, fellows like Cobb and Crawford, didn't care for that curve at all. Joss broke them outside and inside over the middle high and low for Kay and still he couldn't get a good one past the terrible Washingtonian.

So he tried the spitter, the

knuckle ball, the slow one, the change of pace, the fade-away and a few other things he knew how to throw, but seldom used, because the curve and the fast one usually sufficed.

The results attained through use of the slow ball were particularly disappointing. Somebody who had played with Kay in the minors told Joss confidentially that Bill couldn't hit a spitter.

"He'll break his back swinging on a slow one, Addie," said this tipster. "Well," said Joss, in describing the resulting experience, "instead of breaking his back on my slow ball, he hit one so hard that it nearly broke Bill Bradley's leg. I thought that it might have been an accident so I tried another. This time he didn't hurt anybody—unless some pedestrian in the street might have been in the line of flight."

But for all this talent in hitting Kay couldn't stick in the league. As a fielder he was hopeless and on the bases a clog. Every time a fly went out to his territory the men on the bench prayed that he wouldn't get hit on top of the head. This was before the days of tin helmets. If he got a base hit it took a home run to put him around. His throwing was nothing to brag of either.

So the Washington manager came to the conclusion that Bill would lose more games by his defensive and base-running shortcomings than he would win by his batting and sent him to the bushes. There he stayed, a million dollar better and a 10 per cent ball player.

ST. JOHN'S ALUMNI DAY EXERCISES OCTOBER 12

Tiffin To Be Followed By Dancing And Gymkhana With Novel Events

St. John's University will hold its annual alumni day on its campus in Jesuit Road Oct. 12. An afternoon program of entertainments has been arranged and it is expected a record crowd will attend in view of the many attractions offered this year.

Addresses will be made by President F. L. Hawks Pott, Dr. T. K. M. Siao, chairman of the Alumni Club; Prof. Norton and Mr. Z. Y. Ng. The girls of St. Mary's School will give some folk-dancing and the Chin Woo Athletic Team will give a fencing exhibition.

The alumni will begin the day with a tiffin given by President Pott at 1 o'clock. Following the tiffin an inspection will be made of the new Cooper Gymnasium, Mann Hall Annex and the Middle School exhibit. Beginning from 2:30 o'clock the speeches will be delivered and the University Glee Club will render a few selections. Instrumental music will be given by the university orchestra.

After the folk dance at 3:30 o'clock a gymkhana, in which alumni, their wives and children may participate, will be held. It will include a backward walking race, a hopping race, a needle race, a wheelbarrow race, a father-and-son relay race, dry fishing, leap frog race, skipping race, "catch man" and tug of war between the benedictines and all-comers.

The day will close with an animal show and the distribution of prizes.

JOCKEY CLUB STAKES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, October 3.—The Newmarket Jockey Club Stakes was run this afternoon with the following result:

Prince Chimay 1
Gainsborough 2
Queens Square 3
Seven ran. Won by a length with four lengths between second and third.

Betting:
20 to 1 against Prince Chimay.
11 to 2 on Gainsborough.
20 to 1 against Queens Square.

Harriers Run

A good pack turned out yesterday afternoon for the Shanghai Harriers' Club's second run of the season, a five-mile jaunt into the Yangtsepo district, and several new members were counted among the runners.

The start was made from the Chin Woo Athletic School, Mr. H. Pringle making the pace, and the run went away along the Baitan Road and into the country toward Ward Road, then again into the country west of Thorburn Road. The finish was along Ping Ling and Baitan Roads and the runners finished in a well bunched crowd, the run being in the nature of a training jaunt.

Next Saturday the Harriers will go for a six-mile run in the Bubbling Well district, on which occasion both fast and slow packs will be out in charge of the Club's captain and vice-captain. The time and place of starting will be announced later.

Yesterday's run was a most satisfactory one from every standpoint despite unfavorable weather. The membership roll of the organization is increasing weekly and some fine young runners were out for the first time, giving promise of good competition in the future and lending an increasing interest to the "Novice Championship."

The Club's general meeting will be held on October 16 at the Shanghai Rowing Club at 6:30 p.m. The committee and members of the Harriers wish to extend their thanks to the directors of the Chin Woo Athletic Club for allowing the use of the latter club for yesterday's run.

Bidding Problems In Auction Bridge

(Continued from Page 1)

ed hands than my own long suit. If it is not I can bid my own suit on the next round.

"The whole theory of the double of one is not a convention, but is the fact that the rubber is worth 250 to 300 and the game is worth 125 to 200, in both cases including the honors and the points below the line in the final hand, while to be set 50 or 100 or even 200 (less honors); or to set the opponents, is usually worth less than rubber."

"The taking out of the double of one is no more a convention than the taking out of the double of two or three or four. Any double says: 'I think this double is better than any other make, but I can only see my own hand. If my partner then thinks we can make more (or lose less) by a make, my partner should try for the biggest profit.'"

There are two points in this letter that will focus the attention. One is the statement that the doubler should have ace above average, which means six tricks. The other is that his partner should bid no trump if his longest suit is the one doubled. As the longest suit may be only four small cards, the no trump may be a trifle risky, but here is an example of it, played at the Knickerbocker:

The dealer, Z, bid a spade on A K J to five, A Q to four hearts, one club and three small diamonds. A doubled on five clubs to A Q 10 of diamonds, A Q J of diamonds, K J x in hearts, Q x in spades. Y passed and B held four spades to the ten, three diamonds to the king three small in the other suits.

When B let the double stand, Z went game with two by cards, as A led two rounds of clubs. The diamonds would have set the spade contract. When B went no trumps, he was set 50.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE
For Japan:
Per N.E.K. s.s. Tategami M Oct 7
For U.S. Canada and Europe:
Per C.P.R. s.s. Montague Oct. 11
MAILS DUE
From U.S. and Canada:
Per C.M. s.s. Nanjing.....Oct. 7

MARTIN'S APIOLASTEL PILLS

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Prince Albert Views U.S. Boxing Matches

Is Cheered By Americans In London And Forced To Make A Speech

London, July 18.—Prince Albert, the second son of King George, was given a rousing reception by American soldiers and sailors at the National Sporting Club last evening, the prince having gone there unannounced to witness boxing bouts between American fighting men.

No one in the large crowd of spectators, mostly Americans, suspected the quiet, modest looking young officer of being the King's son. He was not known until Sir Randolph Baker, organizer of weekly boxing exhibitions, stepped into the ring during an interval and announced that the prince was present.

The crowd rose and cheered. Then it sang "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," and called for a speech. The prince responded, thanking the assembly and expressing his pleasure at being able to attend what he referred to as a "great and noble fight." More cheers greeted the speech and then the boxing was resumed.

Passengers Arrived

Per L.C. s.s. Kaitwo from Hankow: Mrs. Clatworthy and P. Ryan and 2 children; from Kinkiang: Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hylberg and 2 children.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Katori Maru from America, etc.: Misses A. D. Wood, E. Stone, M. Vernon, C. Wakefield, M. Wakefield, M. J. Peterson, M. Leyda, Dieter, M. Welch, E. Thomas, C. Smith, F. D. Heath, L. G. Sharp, J. H. de Roux, J. A. Winters, Gainsborough (4), S. Barnard, E. MacLennan, R. Moss, R. A. Volk, H. Morduevitch, M. L. and E. Morris, J. A. Peden, Allepo and Innes, Dr. A. C. Wakefield, Mrs. O. L. and Mrs. Wakefield.

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Passengers Departed

Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru for San Francisco: Mrs. W. S. Bardarson, Mrs. R. L. Beebe, Miss A. S. Kugler, Rev. E. C. and Mrs. Lobenstein and 3 children, Rev. Th. Himle, Mrs. Peyton and Howard Stephens and infant, Mrs. C. D. Tunny, Messrs. W. R. Briggs, L. S. Caldwell, F. C. Poard and C. A. Lockhart; for Yokohama: Mrs. Imai and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. V. Smith, Miss R. de Rosa, Mstr. Gonzalez, Mrs. d'Almada E. Castro, Messrs. A. Harri-

son, C. J. Stewart and J. A. Wilson; for Nagasaki: Rev. H. W. Barrow, Mrs. Anoda, Rev. S. L. Frost, Mrs. H. Harano, Mr. and Mrs. Housne, Mrs. Kono, Mrs. S. Kawamoto, Mrs. Sato, Misses E. and L. Manley, T. Matsumura, and R. Woodcock, Mrs. and U. Nakamura, Mrs. Nakamura, Mrs. M. Turuya, Mr. and Mrs. T. Sparack, and A. J. Willis; for Kobe: Mrs. W. G. Beebe, Misses R. J. Billinger, Cole, P. M. Smith and S. Okura, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. H. Cole, Mr. and Mrs. Grimsby and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. T. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Young, H. Imai, W. Fog, R. H. Venne, N. Yamamoto, and C. S. Yih.

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CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 - Midnight, 1330 - 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Feking-Mukden Line				Tientsin-Pukow Line			
Mail	Exp.	Mail	Exp.	Mail	Exp.	Mail	Exp.
101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108
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Shanghai-Nanking Line				Yankow-Tientsin Branch Line			
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